The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,478.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance.... Rupees Forty-six.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Language, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BUSHEER, 791 tons, 130 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchesson, will be despatched on the 15th March 1870, at noon.

March 1870		March.
Leave Bombay..... 15	Leave Galle	23
„ Ruttanherry..... 16	„ Negapatam	24
„ Viagarla 16	„ Pondicherry	27
„ Carwar 17	„ Madras	30
„ Mangalore 18		April
„ Cannanore..... 19	„ Coconada	1
„ Calicut 19	„ Visagapatam.....	2
„ Beypore 19	„ Bimlipatam	2
„ Cochin 20	„ Chingleput	3
„ Tuticorin 21	„ False Point	4
„ Colombo..... 22	Arrive Calcutta	5

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie districts, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

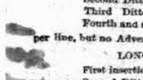
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The steam ship ORIENTAL, 1,481 tons, 200 H. P., Commander A. Irvine, will be despatched on the 7th March, 1870, at noon.

March		March
Leave Bombay 7	Leave Bussorah	25
„ Kurrachee..... 11	„ Mahomerah	25
„ Gwadur 12	„ Fao	25
„ Muscat 15	„ Bushire	27
„ Bunder Abbas..... 17	„ Lingah	29
„ Lingah..... 18	„ Bunder Abbas..	31
„ Bushire 21	„ Muscat .....April	2
„ Fao 21	„ Gwadur	3
„ Mahomerah 23	„ Kurrachee.....	6
Arrive Bussorah 23	Arrive Bombay	9

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well known First Class Steamer PRINCE E. BAKER, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, every FRIDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M.

Unjunwell,	Malwan,
Ruttnagherry,	Vingorla,
Joytapoor,	Goa, Panjim.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Butchers Island and Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	1 0	2 0	1 8	2 8
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Ports on the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay .....Saturday.		Leave Cochin .....Friday.	
„ Ruttnagherry..Sunday.		„ Beypore.....Saturday.	
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorla.....	„	„ Tellicherry..	„
„ Gannanore.....Monday.		„ Cannanore..	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore..Sunday.	
„ Mangalore	„	„ Compta ....Monday.	
„ Compta	„	„ Carwar	„
„ Honawar	„	„ Honawar.....	„
„ Tellicherry..Tuesday.		„ Goa.....Tuesday.	
„ Cannanore...Wednesday.		„ Vingorla.....	„
„ Tellicherry.....	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Calicut	„	„ Ruttnagherry	
„ Beypore	„	Wednesday	
Arrive Cochin.....Thursday.		Arrive Bombay....Thursday.	

The Steamer GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 5th instant, at 4 P. M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 1st March, 1870.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(CALLING AT HAVRE IF SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENT OFFER.)

THE undermentioned First Class Screw Steamers will be despatched in the following order:—

LOCH LI.....	957 Tons	Register	28th February.
CALYPSO	1,193 „	„	15th March.
DIDO	1,190 „	„	31st March.

For Freight only apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

3rd February 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILLA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A. PAQUET ET CIE. DESPATCH REGULIER PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of unloading at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

To Aden.....	1st Class. £ 25	2nd Class. £ 15
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the new Steam Ship AFRIQUE, 3,500 tons, Captain Rolland, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 2nd March, and will be followed by the ASIE, 1,200 tons, Captain Lapierre, to sail about the 29th March next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 14th February, 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per steam ship FIRE QUEEN, from Liverpool, are requested to send BOATS alongside at once to take delivery otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Day without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned

W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 26th Feb. 1870. Agents of Captain and Owners.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

{ To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £22. 10s. } Exclusive
{ To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34., } of Wines.

Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissenet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Boubay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissenet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every alternate Monday.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship MAGDALA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Thompson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 14th March.

The following Steamer will be despatched on MONDAY the 14th March.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch on or about the FIRST of EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY, and *vice versâ*. The first Steamer, the ARTA, 1,400 Tons, Captain Berich, will leave Bombay for Trieste on or about the 9th March, and will be followed by the new Steamer SPHINX 1,400 tons, on or about the 1st April.

These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

To Aden.....	Cabin. £16	Deck without Food. £6 -15
To Suez	£28	£11-15
To Port Said.....	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste direct, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

Besides the above direct line, there is a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versâ* in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by either the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE:

First Class.....£13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head. Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., First Class, £4-10; Second Class, £2-5. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers.) Passengers from BOMBAY can book through to TRIESTE via ALEXANDRIA at the following rates, (not including Transit through Egypt):—First Class, £53; Second Class, £34, exclusive of wines.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British lines [illegible]

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,

Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 30, Modows Street.

ITALIAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY RUBATTINO.

Direct service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa. Cargo also booked to all other Mediterranean Ports with transhipment at Genoa.)

THE Steam Ship Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, intend to ESTABLISH a regular LINE of STEAMERS, between the above named Italian Port and Bombay, and with this view have already despatched to this port the first-class Steamer AFRICA, 1,500 tons, Captain Donzo, expected to arrive here in about a fortnight.

This steamer will accordingly be despatched hence on or about the 31st instant, with first and second class passengers and general cargo for Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa, viz Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.

Insurance may be effected on very moderate terms under the Company's Floating Policy on goods shipped by their own Steamers.

For further particulars, rates of freight &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

Bombay, 1st March 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. EMEU, (1,538 tons, and 200 H. P.,) Captain J. C. Baddy, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 4th March, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 2nd proximo.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 28th February 1870.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer NUBIA, (2095 Tons and 450 H. P.) will be despatched to LIVERPOOL via the CANAL on THURSDAY, 10th March. She will carry passengers at the following rates:—

TO SUEZ.....	£40
TO PORT SAID	£42
TO LIVERPOOL	£80

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,

Superintendent P. & O. Company.

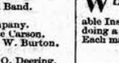
Bombay, 1st March 1870.

N. B.—The Nubia will steam with one engine, and is expected to make the voyage in about 35 days.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND

On Saturday, the 5th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. GOLCONDA, (1,909 tons, and 400 H. P.,) Captain A. Coleman, will LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 4th proximo.

The P. & O. S. N. Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for this purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 1st March 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship MAILENY, Captain Scott, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their Goods without delay, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Scott will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

STENHOUSE &Co.,

Agents Ship Malleny.

FOR SALE, BROUGHAM, HORSE, HARNESS, &c Price Rs. 750. Apply to Messrs. Wm. WATSON & Co., 21, Apollo Street

NOTICE.—I hereby request that all MONIES due to me, and all Accounts connected with my late business, be sent in to Mr WALTER WILLIAMSON, at Messrs. Grant & Son, Saddlers, Hummum Street.

Mr. WILLIAMSON is authorized to adopt any measures he may think fit to obtain a speedy settlement of all claims.

H. HERN, late Milliner,

No. 3, Meadow Street, Fort.

Bom bay, 28th February 1870.

MATHERAN ALEXANDRA HOTEL—PROPRIETOR, J. C. PINTO.—The PROPRIETOR undertakes to LOOK after BUNGALOWS on the Hill and to pay the Servants monthly and arrange for and superintend repairs on Money if sufficient advances.

The charge for these services is Rs. 30 per annum.

A Register of Houses to be let is kept, and any House on the Register will be shown to Visitors free of charge.

A commission of 4 per cent on the rent will be charged to the owners of Houses let by the Proprietor of this Hotel.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.—BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the abovenamed Society, and the Presentation of Prizes to the Children, will take place on THURSDAY the 3rd instant.

The Lord Bishop of Bombay has kindly consented to take the Chair.

The Subscribers will meet at 4 o'clock P.M., to receive the Rep rt, and for the despatch of any business which may be brought forward.

The Presentation of Prizes will take place at five o'clock, when Friends of the Children and all who take an interest in the Schools are invited to attend.

W. P. WALKER, Secretary,

1st March 1870. Bombay Education Society.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARVEY'S NATIONAL CIRCUS, ON THE ESPLANADE.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 2ND MARCH, AND EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

THE GREAT TROUPE OF EQUESTRIANS, ACROBATS, GYMNASTS, AND TRAINED HORSES IN THEIR WONDERFUL PERFORMANCES.

TO FATHERS OF FAMILIES.

Now is the opportunity to give the "Little Ones" a treat. There is no entertainment that children so much delight in as a good CIRCUS PERFORMANCE.

FAMILY BOXES, With room enough for all, Rs. 20.

Mr. HARVEY has the honour to announce to Native Gentlemen, Residents and Visitors, that he is prepared to give Private Entertainments, either at the Circus or at their Residences. For terms apply to SOUNDY and Co.

THE POLITE ART OF RIDING Taught to Ladies and Gentlemen at the Circus. For Terms, &c, apply to SOUNDY & Co.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship JANE LAW, from Liverpool, Captain Black, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery of their respective goods, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Black will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the deck.

YOUNG & Co.,

Agents for the Captain and Owners.

NOTIFICATION by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, under Sections II, III, and IV of the MUNICIPAL LOAN BILL.—It is hereby notified that the undersigned did, on TUESDAY the 1st March, pay to Her Majesty's Treasury in Bombay the sum of Rupees 16,000, being the Eighth Monthly Instalment of the 15 Lakh Loan, with Interest; and also the sum of Rs. 14,600, being the Eighth Monthly Instalment of the Vehar Water Works Debt; and also the sum of Rupees 11,600, being the Eighth Monthly Instalment of the Elphinstone Circle Debt.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,

Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, 1st March 1870.

Just Published.

LEECH'S PICTURES of LIFE and CHARACTER from PUNCH, Fifth Series.

Paper Covers	Rs. 7 8
Half bound Morocco.....	„ 11 4

*** The four former Series may be had in two volumes, half bound Morocco, Rs. 40.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

RUSSELL'S (W. H.) DIARY in the EAST, during the Tour of the PRINCE and PRINCESS of WALES, Rs. 13-4.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SELECT LIBRARY of FICTION. Price Re. 1-4 per volume.

The best, cheapest, and most POPULAR NOVELS published, well printed in clear, readable type, on good paper, and strongly bound

Containing the writings of the most popular Authors of the day, and consisting of about 150 volumes, lists of which may be had upon application. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

DICKENS'S NEW STORY will be commenced March 1st, to be completed in twelve monthly parts. Subscription for the whole

Town	Rs. 7 2
Up-country.....	„ 8 10

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

STUDENTS' ENGLISH DICTIONARY, Etymological, Pronouncing, and Explanatory, by J. Ogilvie, LL.D., with 300 Engravings. Rs. 5-12.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

WEBSTER'S COMPLETE DICTIONARY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE, with 3,000 grouped and [illegible] illustrations, a pronouncing vocabulary of the names of [illegible] Greek and Latin proper names, Geographical and Biographical names, Quotations, Words, Phrases, Proverbs, &c., Abbreviations, Signs, &c. &c., by GOODRICH and PORTER.

Quarto Cloth	Rs. 20 0
Half Russia.....	„ 26 4

Twenty-seventh Edition.

ROGET'S THESAURUS of ENGLISH WORDS and PHRASES, classified and arranged so as to facilitate the expression of ideas and assist in Literary Composition Rs. 6-12.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

DICKENS'S WORKS.—Illustrated Library Edition.—25 vols., half bound scarlet morocco Rs 180.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

WAVERLEY NOVELS.—Library Edition, in 48 Volumes, clear type, good paper, and profusely illustrated. Roxburgh binding. The set, Rs. 130.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

PUNCH.—Twenty Years.—Twenty Volumes, scarlet cloth, gilt edges. Rs. 90.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

TENNYSON'S POEMS.—"A HANDY VOLUME EDITION" just published, containing all the new Poems, complete in 10 Volumes, in neat cloth case. Rs. 28.

Ditto bound in limp morocco, enclosed in morocco case with lock. Rs. 65.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.—NOTICE.—The BOOK DEPARTMENT has been recently re-arranged and refitted in such a manner as to afford purchasers readier access to the Shelves, wherein will be found a large selection in almost every branch of Literature.

All Books are charged at a nett uniform rate of TEN ANNAS to the SHILLING, no discount being allowed on amounts under Rs. 100, and Up-country orders from persons who have no account with us should be accompanied by a remittance to ensure attention.

NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS are only supplied on condition of payment in advance, and to this rule no exception can be made.—Rates of Subscription and other particulars can be ascertained on reference to our Periodical and Newspaper List, which will be forwarded upon application.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

LIST of UNCLAIMED LETTERS that have accumulated in the BOMBAY GENERAL POST OFFICE up to 31st January 1870.

Ann Mary, Mrs	Kewley, D
Allen, W	Looki Jafferkhan
Bell, P T	Lumsden, W L
Boardman, J A	Leonard & Co
Berwick, P	Morrison, C
Beyts, Mrs	Marby, C
Bomanjee Pujiajee Patell & Co	Mecke, T
Brooken, C	Masharde, M
Cam bell, W	Mekin, E J
Clarke,	Marrett, G
Carr, R	Mayne, D P
Curiosibhoy, A	Miller, A R
Curselee Pestonjee Cooper	Nowrojee Sorabjee
Crisp, R P	N Vinayek & Co
Davies, W B	Nanabhoy Burjorjee
Dallewoo, G Mrs	O'Neil, T
De Souza, S M	Proctor, R
Delhi London Bank	Robertson, F
Fischer, C	Rutonjee Sallunjee
Founsworth, H T	Rebello M, Mrs
Francis, D	Steward, R
Framjee Rustomjee	Surcally Abdool Hoosain & Co
Fournier, A	Surbhoy Tricumdass
Gabriel, D	Schiske & Co
Godam Bansool	Swallow, W, Mrs
Gordon, G	Tower, W
Gillies, H	Townsland, T
Glover, T	Tagallo, A
Hajee Ags Arub	The Secretary Delhi Bank
Hutchinson, J	Virjee Jairam
Hureedhoy Jugjeevun	Wormald Timmis & Co
Hasting, J W	Whitehead, M, Mrs
Johnson, M	Walker, S
Joysunkur Sadavum	Williams, G
Janardhun Purshotumjee	Wyott, A F
Kelsall, H	Wilson, R

C. A. STUART, Post Master.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine at his office, up to 1 P.M., on SATURDAY, 12th inst., for the conveyance of the INVALIDS of the Season and men in health, Women, Children, Convalescents and Convicts, from Bombay to England via the Cape of Good Hope, the probable strength of which is noted in the margin, exclusive of proportion of Officers it may be considered necessary to embark with the Troops. As far as it is at present known, 68 standing berths will be required for the Invalids and Insane, 14 of those for the latter being in the like number of separate cells exclusive of those for the Convicts.

	Invalids.	Lunatics.	Men in health.	Convicts.	Women.	Children.
Kurrachee Depot	9	2	..	..	7	12
General Depot	150	2	..	..	2	..
Deolalee Depot	28	..	18	..	1	..
Colabs Sanitarium...	..	13	6	..	..	..
Civilians	..	79	..	..	..	..
County Goal.....	..	..	3	..	..	..
	192	24	24	9	9	12

2. The Insanes will be placed under the charge of the Master of the Transport, who will receive (on his satisfying the Home Authorities that he has bestowed due care and attention on the Insanes entrusted to him) a gratuity of Rupees One Hundred for each individual handed over.

3. The Vessel accepted will require to be docked (if necessary) and ready for final survey about the 20th instant and to sail from Bombay about the 25th ditto. She will be chartered on the terms of the hard-payised Articles of Agreement.

4. Tenders should specify the rates per head in Indian currency, the ship finding Fittings, Provisions and Water, as well as an apparatus for making and baking the bread ration of the Troops and others embarked.

5. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

6. Two-thirds of the Passage Money will be paid in Bombay and the remaining one-third on the arrival of the Troops in England.

7. The expense attending Stamp Fees to be affixed to Charterparties as well as to counterparts of vessels taken up to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters tendering.

8. All Tenders must be made in a form to be obtained at the office of the Agent for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.

9. The Superintendent of Bombay Marine reserves to himself the right of declining any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 1st March 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

Sole Lessee .....Mr. DAVE CARSON.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

WEDNESDAY, 2ND MARCH 1870.

ANOTHER SPECIAL MINSTREL NIGHT, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF ALL THOSE WHO ATTEND.

NEW SONGS.
LOCAL HITS.
COMIC SAYINGS.
REFINED MUSIC.

A GRAND COMBINATION OF TALENT Will present Itself in this ENTERTAINMENT, Comprising a UNITY OF NATIONS, ENGLISH, IRISH, ITALIAN, AND AMERICAN ARTISTS.

MISS FANNY WISEMAN, THE PEOPLE'S FAVOURITE, Will sing the original Song of "MY MOTHER DID SO BEFORE ME."

Mrs. DAVE CARSON AND Messrs. HERBERTE, BURTON, AND SEMELADIS, IN SONGS AND SOLOS FROM THEIR EXTENSIVE REPERTOIRE.

DAVE CARSON will appear in his "Lee Jib Stunsail—Halyard Sprit sail—Port Scupper Boom—Abaft the Rudder—Nor' Nor' North on the Barometer Cathead—Clewing the downhaul Galley Ivy—Hoan Tank;"

INTRODUCING A SCENE FROM BLACK-EYED SUSAN; And the whole entitled THE ACTOR OF ALL WORK.

PROGRAMME.

Part First.

Mrs. DAVE CARSON WILL PRESIDE AT THE PIANOFORTE.

Overture (dedicated to Maud Clarendon Carsona)	Full Band.
Opening Chorus (The Sydney Feist Nod!)	Company.
The Jolly Old Crow (new).....	Dave Carson.
Who is lying beneath the broad palm?.....	Mr. W. Burton.
Working on the Cotton lands (Mississippi Boat Song).....	Mr. O. Deering.
Farewell, my mother dear.....	Mr. S. Herberte.

TO CONCLUDE PART FIRST,

DAVE CARSON Will sing his original songentitled "YOU NAUGHTY, NAUGHTY GIRLS!"

To be followed by a GRAND MISCELLANEOUS ENTERTAINMENT, Concluding with MISS FANNY WISEMAN TEACHING Mr. W. SOUTH A CONJUGAL LESSON.

Mr. Simon Lullaby	Mr. W. South.
Mrs. Letitia S. Lullaby	Miss Fanny Wiseman.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Doors open at 8-15. Performance commences at 9 P.M.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, 3RD MARCH, EVERYBODY'S FRIEND AND THE DUMB BELLE.

FRIDAY, 4TH MARCH 1870, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CHARMING YOUNG COMEDIENNE, MISS FANNY WISEMAN.

JUST IMPORTED, ex GALATEA, a Fresh Batch of CHILDREN'S PERAMBULATORS.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs to inform his patrons and the public the receipt of an Invoice of Children's double-single, and four-seated Perambulators with Hoods, they are neatly finished and of varied to prices.

THE PROPERTY OF AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.

A handsome stylish English built new Buggy, by Bennett and Botwood, of Ipswich.

THE PROPERTY OF AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN PROCEEDED TO EUROPE.

A strong serviceable second-hand platel mounted double Harness.

A second-hand serviceable Cab Phaeton for four, by Startin and Mackenzie, of London.

A new two-wheeled Bycicle.

A few second-hand serviceable Broughams, &c., &c., &c.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

CAPS.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Double Waterproof Central Fire Percussion ..... per thousand	4 8	5 0
Waterproof Caps for Breech-loading Cases ..... „	5 0	5 8
Do. Pistol Caps ..... „	3 0	3 8
Do. Revolver Caps ..... „	3 0	3 8
Westley Richards' Caps in Bags ..... „	4 8	5 0

CARTRIDGES.

Patent "Green" Wire, for long distances, per doz.	1 0	1 4
Do. "Royal" ..... medium ..... „	1 0	1 4
"Monte Christo" (Bulleted Caps) for Saloon Pistols and Rifles, in boxes of 100 each:—		
No. 1 .... per box	1 0	1 4
Do. 2 .... per thousand only	8 0	9 0
Do. 3 .... per box	1 0	1 8
Do. .... per thousand only	10 8	12 0
No. 3 .... per box	2 0	2 8
Do. .... per thousand only	18 0	20 0
Needle Rifle Cartridges, 75 and 110 gauges ..... per thousand	32 0	36 0
Revolver do. for

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRIES for Colaba shares at Rs. 1,560.

CALCUTTA.—24TH FEBRUARY, 1870.

The following transactions were reported to-day :—

—In Government Securities—

4 per cents. at Rs. 95-8 and 95-6, or 4-8 to 4-10 discount, for cash.

Public Works 5 per cents at Rs. 103

5 per cents of 1859-67, at Rs. 103-4 and 103-6.

3 Penny Debentures, large amounts, at Rs 100-12.

—In shares—

Port Canning Land, Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, at Rs. 260.

—Englishmen.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 1.

Wahab, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

Moore, Lieutenant, 12th Bengal Cavalry, to appear before a medical board, from Umballa.

Swetenham, Captain, Royal Engineers, on medical certificate, from Secundrabad.

Lawrence, Captain, 90th Light Infantry, to appear before a medical board, from Deolalee.

Stephens, Lieutenant, 7th Royal Fusiliers, to join the Depot, from Deolalee.

Peppin, Assistant Surgeon, B. M. Service, on duty, from Bangalore.

Beynon, Major, Political Agent of Jeypore, on furlough, from Jeypore.

Sinclair, Conductor, Ordnance Department, on sick leave, from Jubbulpore.

Dymond, Conductor, Barrack Department, on sick leave, from Jubbulpore.

McNeil, Lieutenant, 3rd Light Cavalry, on leave, from Poona.

Arthur, Lieutenant-Colonel, Political Superintendent Pahlunpore, on furlough, from Pahlunpore.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 1.

Ker, Lieutenant-Colonel, Infantry, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

Forde, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Madras.

McNeil, Lieutenant, 3rd Light Cavalry, on leave, to Poona.

PRESIDENCY PAY-OFFICE NOTICE.

Bombay, 1st March, 1870.

It is hereby notified that pay and allowances in arrears for Feb. 1870 will be issued to the troops, &c., on the undermentioned days, from 10 A.M. till 3 P.M. (except on Saturdays, when payments will be closed at 1 P.M., and no monies will be received after that hour), and that all abstracts should be sent to the Pay Office for examination two clear days before payment :—

On Tuesday and Wednesday, the 1st and 2nd, General and Garrison Staff.

On Thursday, the 3rd, Officers on duty at the Presidency.

On Monday, the 7th, H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I. (or M. B.)

On Wednesday, the 9th, H. M.'s 22nd Regiment N. I.

On Friday, the 11th, Gun Carriage Department.

On Saturday, the 12th, Colaba Sanitarium.

On Wednesday, the 16th, Ordnance Department.

On Friday, the 18th, Roman Catholic Orphanage.

On Monday, the 21st, Byculla Schools.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	British Empire	Donchar	Sunderland, Nov. 17.
	Mane Law	Black	Liverpool, Nov. 9.
	Cornivia	Wilson	South Shields, Nov. 20
	Mayaram Dayaram	Nacoda	Siam, Jan. 6.
	Cashmere	John	Liverpool, Nov. 15.
	Ashgrove	Fullerton	Liverpool, Nov. 11.
	Iron Duke	Parry	Liverpool, Nov. 10.
Mar.			
1	City of Richmond		Liverpool, Sept. 20.
	Mornington	Williams	Liverpool, Oct. 21.
	Mallory	Scott	Liverpool, Nov. 11.
	Catherine Apcar (s).	Swanson	Calcutta, Feb. 16

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Jane Avery	Hislop	Cochin.
	Discoveries	Wagner	Rangoon.
	Mary Scandrienne	Billy	Bordeaux via M. Coast
	Cingala	Nelson	Colombo.
	Asia (s)	Patterson	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Guizelar	Gogo and Bhownuggu

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—

Ship Violette, Wilson, to Persian Gulf.

Ship Napoleon, Gillespie, to Rangoon.]

Ship Carl, Engstrom, to Colombo.

Schooner Goolanar, Nacoda, to Mozambique.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Ship Rialto, to Liverpool.

Ship Monsfur, to Persian Gulf.]

Steamer Viscount Canning, to Singapore and Hongkong.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 24	Persian Empire	Watson	London, Nov 2
	Astronomer	Jeffrey	Liverpool, Nov 1
	Williman	Luke	Liverpool, Oct 29
	Green Mail	Waun	London, Aug 27
	Arundel Castle	Steel	London, Nov 6.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 26	Cashmere (s)	.....	.....
	Edward	.....	.....
	Lankley Hall	.....	.....
	Reed Warden	.....	.....

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—SUBSCRIBERS are informed the next ASSEMBLY will take place on MONDAY, the 7th March 1870.

H. J. STOCK, Captain,
Honorary Secretary.

Marine Lines, 1st March.

NOTICE.—HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR will be glad to see GENTLEMEN belonging to Her Majesty's Services at Government House, Parell, on the occasion of a Dinner for the Reception of HIS HIGHNESS the GAEKWAR of BARODA at half-past 11 A.M. on SATURDAY the 12th of March.

FULL DRESS.

J. G. GRAHAM,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp in Waiting.

Govt. House, Parell, 1st March 1870.

NOTICE.—LADIES and GENTLEMEN who have received Cards of Invitation are informed, that the Reception at Government House, Parell, on the occasion of H. R. H. the DUKE of EDINBURGH'S VISIT to BOMBAY will take place at half-past 9 o'clock on FRIDAY EVENING, the 11th of March, and the Ball at half-past 9 on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 16th of March.

FULL DRESS.

J. G. GRAHAM,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp in Waiting.

Govt. House, Parell, 1st March 1870.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WATKINS—March 1st, at the Esplanade, the wife of Mr. L. A. Watkins, of a daughter.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

BALLAUF—HASELL—February 19th, at St. Paul's Cathedral, by the Rev. B. T. Allay, Mr. Otto Ballauf, of Hamburgh, North Germany, to Julia, youngest daughter of the late Major C. Hasell, 48th Regiment Native Infantry.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.

PRITCHARD—MARKHAM—February 23rd, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, and afterwards at St. George's, Mr. Thomas Pritchard, Deputy Collector, to Frances Dora Markham, daughter of Captain J. Markham.

BERRETON—ABDY—February 21st, at Trinity Church, Bellary, by the Rev. C. Rhenius, M.A., Charles William Brereton, Esq., Royal Artillery, to Amy Charlotte, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Abdy, 2nd Madras Cavalry.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1870.

IT has long been plainly manifest that shipowners would not need any incitement urging them to make use of the Suez Canal. So long, indeed, as the project was merely in progress of execution there was ample scope for incredulity. How could a busy commercial world test the labours of engineers in an isthmus of sand and rock? The contradictory opinions set afloat, gradually, it is true, becoming less and less contradictory, tended to inspire doubts among the cautious. By degrees, however, the truth penetrated, and it became obvious that the completion of the work was a question of money. The grand ceremonial opening, and the exulting race of a fleet through the newly-wrought channel, dispelled all doubts in the minds of the shrewd; and the subsequent activity of the engineer in blowing away the rocky bottom at Serapeum, left no doubt anywhere. It must not be supposed that the Canal has not been carefully watched, examined, tested, for many months by the agents of interested houses and companies. Officers and engineers have slowly passed through it week after week, collecting information with patient industry; and more daring firms have gallantly led the way by risking ships on the new route to the East.

The fruits of gigantic labour and unyielding perseverance are now obvious to all, and every port with an ambition to share in the Eastern trade is sending steamers by the Canal. We have long had the steamers of an enterprizing Marseilles house in our harbour; then, we believe, came the Sin Nansing; and after that many steamers of various kinds—from Marseilles, from the Clyde, from Liverpool, from Trieste, from Barcelona—among other places. But the prospect of the future is more striking even than that of the past. What do we see? The great P. & O. advertize a steamer to Liverpool; the Austrian Lloyds have actually begun a regular service; an Italian company has announced that Genoa, Naples, Leghorn, and Messina will in a few days be placed in direct communication with Bombay, and through Bombay all India, thus setting up a rival to the public-spirited firm at Marseilles. Nay, even the agents of the British Government, as we learn from Egypt, have sent home a recommendation that the troop-service between England and India should be carried forward through the Canal. One of the monster troopers, we believe, is actually ordered home by that route, and it is not impossible that the Galatea may take her precious freight across the land of the Pharaohs.

With these beginnings, and the practicability of the route firmly established, what may we not expect? Although the Canal will probably never pay as a speculation, yet indubitably the limit of the shipping passing through it, will be the limit only of Eastern trade. Nice calculations will show how much of that trade can still afford to go round the Cape of Good Hope, and how far it may be cheaper for Australia and China to send their products, or a portion of their products, by the long passage. But much, if not the bulk of the Eastern traffic, will come through the Canal; and there are abounding signs that the shipping interest all over Europe are fully awake to the new opportunities. To many European residents in India the charms of the Canal consist of the prospect of cheap passenger rates which it opens before them. We may look for an increase, not only in the number of traders and maritime folk, but for an increase in the number of mere tourists, who will soon begin to take India and China as a matter of course. What political effects will flow from a sort of familiarity with the East, he would be a bold seer who ventured on guessing; but as there is no good without a compensating evil, we may fairly assume that no unmixed good will follow the opening of the Suez Canal.

Hitherto observers have naturally confined their attention to an estimate of the results likely to be produced on the great lines of trade; but it is scarcely possible that a novel outlet and inlet should not affect subsidiary countries and ports. In former times the maritime energy of Italy and the Levant maintained considerable commerce in the Mediterranean. It is reasonable to believe that neither Greek nor Italian enterprize will rest satisfied with present achievements, or that Syria even will not be aroused to develop new sources of wealth. Besides the through traffic, it is not unlikely that a species of coasting trade will spring up, and that the East Coast of Africa will share in the evils and benefits of fresh maritime activity, and more rapid communication with all parts of Europe. Practically, however, we can but guess at the consequences of such a striking addition to the waterways of the world as that which M. de Lesseps has so perseveringly made. Already general expectation has been exceeded, and it is probable that in future the effects of the new route will be even more marked. For Bombay herself—she has got fair warning, and her share in the coming traffic will in no small degree depend on the facilities she offers to the trade between the Western and Eastern world.

THE Madras Government has decided on the introduction of two bills, establishing local funds. One bill provides for the improvement of towns and another for local education and the establishment of hospitals and dispensaries. Generally speaking, each bill, so far as we can gather from the speeches in Council, is supplementary or complementary of the other, one providing for urban the other for rural districts. But while we are glad to see that the Madras Government intends to institute local taxation, we also regret to remark that it is quite ready to fall in with what is apparently the Olympian view and create local imposts in excess of imperial taxation. Mr. Arbuthnot is of opinion that as the prices of produce and the wages of labour have increased, the people are not only able to bear more taxation, but that it is politic and just to levy it. Which is tantamount to saying that good administration has improved the condition of the people, and that the state should walk in and share the proceeds—a view which detracts from the merit of the administration itself, since it puts the state in the light of administering the land for the sake of the revenue. Whether Madras is so wealthy as to be capable of bearing more taxes we do not say; but we cannot admit the good policy of giving with one hand in order to take away with the other. Lord Napier indeed seemed quite delighted with the reflection that Madras, even if she does tax herself, will still get her fair quota of imperial revenue. If the administration of the finances and the levying of taxation were judiciously localized the subordinate Governments might devise modes of obtaining income easily applied to the people they rule. But to start with the principle that the present Indian revenue is to be wholly imperial and all extra monies to be locally obtained, is to create an additional burden of taxes without an equivalent. Should the local Governments give in to the principles enunciated at Madras, and hinted by the Stracheys, they will sell the pass. The unwieldly, uncertain, impolitic and unsound system in force will be continued; taxation will become a burden and an oppression; and none of the ingenious devices in vogue will yield an equivalent for the mischief done.

We learn by telegram from Akola that H. E. the Viceroy is to arrive there to-morrow, Thursday. It was expected a day or two ago that he would reach that place on the 4th inst.

MAJOR-GENERAL RAINIER, in command of the Lahore Division, is likely to be compelled by ill-health to proceed to Europe. Should it be so he will probably be succeeded by Sir W. W. Turner, K.C.S.I., commanding the Saugor District.

WE observe that it is proposed by Mr. Addis, C.E., to form a company to work the traffic on the road between Carwar and Hooblee (via Ankola, the Arbyle Ghat, and Yellapoor) by means of a single rail tramway, and Addis' Patent Central Wheel Carts, specially designed and constructed for use on such tramways.

THE Government of Madras has reported the final settlement of Prince Azim Jah's secured debts by means of a loan of twelve lakhs of rupees. This sum is over and above the gift of fifteen lakhs which had previously been made for the payment of His Highness' other debts. The loan is to be recovered from the prince's stipend by yearly instalments of one lakh. The Madras Government is of opinion that the arrangement is very satisfactory, and the Government of India has expressed its approval of what has been done.

THE belief that the wreck of the steamer Thunder was lying at the Soonderbunds, seems to have been incorrect. Captain Howe, officiating Master Attendant at Calcutta, has sent to the Government of India the following note received by him from the owner of the steamer, Mr. S. A. Apcar, and dated the 25th January :—"Before leaving Calcutta I think it right to say that I consider the search made by Government for the Thunder, immediately after the cyclone in November 1867, when she was missing, was sufficiently thorough. The reports lately circulated of her wreck being seen in the Soonderbunds must be entirely groundless, as we made several searches after the report but with no success whatever."

THE "Indian Daily News" believes the Wahabee trials will proceed shortly, notwithstanding the opposition which the Bengal Government has exerted in this matter—an opposition which, our contemporary thinks, "is hardly in keeping with the dignity of the state." The Patna and Umballa trials were insufficient to awe these fanatics, whose net work of conspiracy is supposed to extend throughout India: and it is believed that His Excellency the Viceroy will adopt some severe mode of dealing with those who may be convicted.

IN our local contemporary on the 14th February, the departure of the 93rd Highlanders without the compliment of a farewell order was commented on as follows :—"Why, when other regiments are being bidden farewell, neither Viceroy nor Commander-in-Chief should have a word to say to the gallant Sutherland Highlanders, it is difficult to conceive." This has attracted the notice of the military department of the Supreme Government, and the following has just been sent by it to the press:—The matter is, however, susceptible of easy explanation, so far as the Government of India is concerned. The principle which has guided the Government in every case in which regiments have received valedictory general orders is well defined. It is this, that the issue of such orders should be confined to those regiments only which were in India at the outbreak of the mutiny, and which also took part in the most critical and most distinguished services of the war. The last regiment thanked by Lord Canning was the 75th; which went home at the close of 1862. In Lord Canning's order special mention is made of the fact that this regiment was one of the very first to take the field in May 1857, and served with distinction throughout the siege of Delhi. During the Governor Generalship of Sir John Lawrence, three farewell orders were issued to corps leaving India. One in 1864 to the 52nd Light Infantry, with reference to which regiment the Governor General said: "the 52nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry is about to return to England after an absence of more than 11 years, and is the last of the old British line regiments remaining in India that shared in the siege of Delhi." Since the departure of the 52nd, no complimentary order has been issued to any regiment of the old British service leaving India, for though many of them bore a most distinguished part in the mutiny war, and conspicuously the 8th Hussars, the 13th Light Infantry, the 90th (which suffered immense losses), and now the 93rd, not one of them came under the condition it was considered necessary to impose on the issue of such orders. There was no invidiousness in thanking all the regiments which fulfilled the reasonable and clearly defined condition laid down, but it would have been invidious in the extreme to select for distinction from those which did not fulfil it. But since the 52nd left, three complimentary orders have been issued. Two by Sir John Lawrence, and one by Lord Mayo. No departure was made from the rule laid down when Sir John Lawrence took the occasion of the departure of the first two batteries of the C. Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, to recal the glories of the old Indian artillery, nor was any made when he and Lord Mayo thanked the 101st and the 102nd for their Indian service of more than a century, including the most distinguished actions at the outbreak of the mutiny.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 26TH FEBRUARY.

IN the House of Commons last night Colonel Sykes gave notice that he would call attention to the petition of Indian officers complaining of their grievances. Mr. Grant Duff in replying to Colonel Sykes said that no Bill regaiste committee on pension Indian officers (sic). He added that the Secretary of State had power to communicate regarding this matter, though he did not consider it politic to exercise that power.

Mr. Bernal Osborne has been elected Member of Parliament for Waterford.

THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The shareholders of the Albert Insurance and Assurance Company have adopted Mr. Thomson's plan of reconstruction, subject to certain modifications in detail, and have appointed a permanent committee.

The prospectus of the new Albert Assurance Company has been issued.

FRANCE.

An animated debate has taken place in the Corps Legislatif on official candidatures. M. Ollivier reiterated that he would preserve the strictest neutrality in political matters. He renounced the errors of the past system (of administration). His speech has caused a great commotion. In the Right Chamber M. Pinard said that it was impossible to support the Cabinet, nevertheless the Chamber have adopted M. Ollivier's views.

VEHAR WATER WORKS.

WE are informed by the Acting Superintendent Engineer to the Municipality that another large break has occurred in the Vehar Main Pipe, this time at a point between Coorla and the Lake. The water was expected to be turned on this (Wednesday) morning.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE AFRIQUE FOR MARSEILLES.

MESSRS. FRAISSINET PERE ET FILS' s.s. Afrique, 3,300 tons, Captain Rolland, will leave Bombay for Marseilles via Suez Canal this afternoon at 5 o'clock. The Afrique takes a full cargo of cotton and seeds, and the following passengers :—

Colonel Maitland, Colonel Napper, Colonel and Mrs Arthur and child, Colonel and Mrs G F Hogg, Colonel and Mrs Owen, Captain and Mrs Templeton, Captain and Mrs Sellon and three children and native servants, Captain and Mrs R H Dyas, Captain and Mrs Bedford, Mrs Stewart and child, Miss E Wright, Mrs Anderson, child and European nurse, Miss Johns and ayah, Dr and Mrs Farmer and two children, Mons. Chenae, Mrs Taylor and two children, Dr Rennick, Mr Rennick, Miss Leslie, Mr Gundert, Mrs Howard, Mr Hodgson, Mrs Rheinhardt and three children, Mr and Mrs Doederlein and two children, Miss Lulie's servant, and Mr Stewart's servant.

THE COLLISION BY THE EUPHRATES

A GREAT number of men, carpenters, blacksmiths, and other workmen from the Dockyard, have been put on board H. M. S. troopship Euphrates; these are now busy repairing the damages done by the collision which occurred on Monday afternoon, and in all likelihood the transport will be ready for sea on Friday. The woman who was injured on board the Euphrates is now considered out of danger and will likely go home with the others on board. We mentioned that Captain Curme, the commander of the Euphrates was severely cut and injured by the collision He certainly was so, but the manner in which he disregarded his own sufferings, cared for the numerous passengers, and attended to the safety of his ship was surprising. He stuck valiantly to his post, saw the ships cleared and the Euphrates back to her moorings, and for his conduct the highest credit is his.

THE BENGAL ARMY.

FROM a return communicated by the Military Department, it appears that whereas 19 officers of the Bengal army obtained furlough on private affairs during 1866, 147 obtained such leave during 1869, the number on medical certificate granted for those years being respectively 146 and 82, the totals being 165 and 229, showing a balance of 64 officers granted furlough in favor of the past year. In 1867, the year before the introduction of the new furlough rules, there went on furlough 25 on private affairs, and 64 on medical certificate, or a total of 139, that is 90 less than went on furlough in 1869, the year following that of the new furlough rules. These rules came into force on the 1st July 1868; the number of those who took leave during the first half of the year under the old rules was 12 on private affairs, and 64 on medical certificate; those who took leave during the last half under the new rules were 75 on private affairs, and 54 on medical certificate. The numbers now absent represent very closely 20 per cent. of absentees of Subalterns and Captains and 25 per cent. of Field Officers, which is the limit the Government has fixed on for the number of officers of the Local Service and Staff Corps in each Presidency who may be absent from India during one time on furlough of all descriptions.

ABSTRACT.

	F.-A.	M.-C.	
In 1866	19 plus	146	= 165
In 1867	25 plus	114	= 139
From 1st January to 30th June 1868	...12 plus	64	= 76
	s	s	s
From 1st July 1868 to 31st Dec. 1868	...75 plus	54	= 129
(Total for 1868)	87	118	= 205
From 1st January 1869 to 31st Dec. 1869	147 plus	82	= 229

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude—18° 53' 30" N., long. 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea—37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on February 26

Barometer, corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	29·38 inches.
Temperature of the Air	79·0 "
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·6 "
Dew Point	64·8 "
Relative Humidity of Air	·634 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	0·0 "
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9½ A.M.) on following day	88·1 "
Minimum do. do.	72·8 "
Gen. Direction of Wind	ENE., NE., WNW., NNW., N., NNE.
Movement in 24 hours	196 miles.

REVIEW.

"THE LAND QUESTION IN IRELAND, VIEWED FROM AN INDIAN STAND-POINT." By a BOMBAY CIVILIAN. London: Trübner.

ALTHOUGH the author of this pamphlet has not put his name on the title-page, we are violating no secret in stating that it is written by Mr. Raymond West, for several extracts from it, with his name attached, have been published in the Dublin and some of the English papers. And if it seem late in the day to notice a fresh scheme for the adjustment of the Irish land tenures, the publication before us has a special interest for Indian readers, if only on account of the comprehensive and impartial review it contains of the land revenue settlements already effected in the various provinces of British India. Besides, if Indian experience is now appealed to for maxims to guide English statesmen in their dealings with Irish cultivators, is it not probable that whatever changes the Government may this year determine to carry out in Ireland will hereafter react on the land laws of this country? Controversies about the land are never wholly extinct in India; and the adoption of a revolutionary policy with regard to Irish landlords would naturally encourage the propagation among our own peasantry of ideas subversive of all rights of property. The eviction of the Bengal Zemindars who live in Calcutta would be the inevitable corollary of the eviction of absentee proprietors who hold estates in Ireland, and it would therefore be a serious mistake for us to suppose that we can afford to be indifferent lookers-on during the contest that is now agitating the British Parliament, or to dismiss the whole matter from our minds as no concern of ours as soon as a victory has been gained by one party or the other.

Any one who reads Mr. West's pamphlet, and compares it with Mr. George Campbell's two recently published essays on *The Irish Land* and *The Land Tenures of India*, will be no doubt a little surprised to find that the democratic leanings of the Bengal civilian are much more strongly marked than those of the Bombay civilian. Mr. Campbell went to Ireland prepossessed with the belief that he should find Celts very like Hindoos; and he accordingly succeeded in discovering traces of the village system existing in Ireland so late as the seventeenth century, and became so firmly convinced of the justice of the "Irish ryot's" claim to a proprietary right in the soil, that, when speaking of the custom of "tumbling" landlords, he describes it (page 41 of *The Irish Land*) as "the popular law," by which the tenants practically make good their title to fixity of tenure. Again, replying to some who had contended that "the landlords should not be deprived of their rights without compensation," he says, "I earnestly trust that there will be no repetition of the English method of promoting reforms, by compensating abuse holders out of the pockets of the innocent taxpayer in a way which amounts to bribing them to consent to reform." Still, even Mr. Campbell's bark is, in homely phrase, worse than his bite. Though he scoffs at political economy, and regards large farming in Ireland as a delusion, he does not, in working out his scheme, propose to extirpate all the great landlords. In reducing to formal rules his plan for establishing courts of arbitration to which the tenant might resort and plead "the custom of the country" as a bar to eviction instead of merely shooting his landlord, Mr. Campbell admits that, "in cases where the claim founded on tenant's improvements arises, the fixity claim may well be subject to these qualifications—the right of the landlord to raise the rent reasonably—to prevent subdivision and subletting—to veto an objectionable purchaser of the holding—to exercise a right of pre-emption for himself or an adjoining tenant—and even in some cases to buy out a tenant without the consent of the latter." Mr. West, on the other hand, is moderate and guarded, not only in his suggestions, but in his sentiments. He speaks once or twice almost with tenderness of the rights of property, and refuses to make himself the slave of a theory, or to advise that the wrongs done to the Irish people in former times should be redressed by a wrong done to the Irish land lords now. "If," he says, "Ireland were in the precise condition of the Bombay Presidency, I should, with confidence, recommend the Bombay system for adoption, as providing small holdings at reasonable rents for those who desire them, while it abstains from stripping any proprietor of a right which deserves the name. If there are in this country a class of farmers, as some assert there are, to whom the title of status tenants, as distinguished from contract tenants, can properly be applied, to such persons I would give, not only the long leases advocated so ably by Mr. Butt, but perpetual holdings as in Bombay, at an assessed rent, subject to periodical revision. If, on the other hand, there be no such tenants, if every holding can be traced to an origin in contract, the Indian system affords no precedent for depriving the landowner in such a case of his property. Indian statesmen, as now taught, would leave him his property, but would sacrifice mere sentiment to the general welfare, and set up, as far as possible, an elective competition—the most simple and potent means of keeping him down to moderate rents and a humane treatment of his tenantry. Much has been written and said of the settlements of two centuries ago, and earlier, by which the greater part of the soil of Ireland was transferred to new holders. But this mere explanation of the origin of a particular state of things is no sufficient argument either for or against its continuance. If the example of India be looked to in this matter, we shall find there, as here, that nine-tenths of all the landed estates in the country would perish at once if they were not held sufficiently fortified by a prescription of two hundred years. We may even learn from the case of Oude that the dispossession of the gentry sometimes involves their disaffection, their rebellion at the first opportunity; while, among their most active followers, may be found numbers of those traditional dependents, for whose supposed benefit they have been stripped of their estates." In accordance with these almost Conservative opinions, and with the axiom that private property should be sacred, subject to these conditions—"(1) that no man has a right to devote land to uses, or to impose conditions on its use, that militate against the public good; (2) that the improvement of the soil is a public good; (3) that a secure, reasonable margin of profit to the cultivator is a public good."—Mr. West offers a plan, similar in principle to Mr. Bright's, for terminating disputes between landlord and tenant. He does not ask the legislature to let the tenant be judge in his own cause, and decide for himself whether his margin of profit is large enough; nor does he claim that any man whom an indulgent landlord has allowed to occupy a farm for a year or two at a very low rent shall, by virtue of that indulgence, be entitled to hold the ground in perpetuity on the same terms. What he wants is to have a County Fund, managed by representatives of the landlords, the tenants, and the Crown; to lend money to tenants to buy out a landlord at twenty years' purchase of a rent to be assessed by the County Board, unless the landlord consents to grant them a perpetual lease at the assessed rent subject to revision every ten years according to the variations of the price of the principal articles of produce. It is not necessary or desirable for us to discuss this plan in detail. We would only point out that it is open to two main objections. In the first place, it does not deal with the tenants as individuals, but requires them to act in a body, and English statesmen are by no means anxious to strengthen the communistic tendencies of the Irish peasantry; and, secondly, it proposes to introduce into Ireland the system of state-landlordism, which is economically unsound, and the political effect of which would be, as Mr. Lowe pointed out in his brilliant criticism of Mr. Mill's plan last year, to transfer to the State the odium now attaching to the landlords, and to make every dissatisfied tenant a rebel against the English Government.

Mr. West, however, denounces with much vehemence the paltry aims of English politicians who wish to limit instead of extending the functions of Government, and he mourns over "the extinction of the class of country gentlemen by local usurers" in Ireland, when, if the State had but interfered to nurse their estates, it might have saved them as the Bombay Government has saved the talookdars of Guzerat.

"It is possible that some such plan as this might have preserved many an old family in Ireland from utter ruin; but for its successful working it requires not only an honest and able administrator, but abundant power placed in his hands, and full confidence that he will not abuse it. such conditions in this generation and this country, can hardly be satisfied. On the one hand, we have the smirking omniscience of the crowd of cavillers, incapable of sympathy with anything vigorous in thought or act; on the other, we have a government by party, ready, too often, for the sake of a vote, to entrust the most important post to an incapable, uncultivated and unacceptible of cultivation beyond the point of mere good breeding. To one fresh from work in India, official-ism at home presents, on the whole, a sorry and dispiriting spectacle. It seems as though the lack of opportunity, the privation of worthy exercise, the want of generous appreciation, had, in not a few instances, produced a moral atrophy, reducing even those who were originally beings of large discourse to mere talkers and routinists, intent on petty aims, without true self-devotion or patriotism, or that governing faculty which has made our nation great. If you enquire for merit, you are told of connection; instead of an unflagging eagerness to set one's stamp upon some great and worthy work, you too often find petty schemes for 'making interest;' instead of the calm consciousness of high functions adequately fulfilled—the consciousness, too, that other men may, in their turn, have just as great a part to perform—you may witness, not unfrequently, the mock grandeur of exalted Bumbledom, the elation and inflation of unearned advancement."

Is not this sudden and violent outburst of wrath a little unworthy of Mr. West? Elsewhere in his pamphlet he has done justice to "the wonderfully varied play of life and thought" which is characteristic of English society. Why, then, does he condescend to share the delusion of ordinary Anglo-Indian officials at home on leave, that all the public virtues have fled from England and taken up their permanent abode in India? Are there no "talkers" and "routinists" in this country? Is merit with us regarded as the sole claim to promotion, and the distribution of high offices never influenced by "connection" or patronage? Is it impossible for an Anglo-Indian civilian to rise step by step, by the mere dull force of seniority till he gets an appointment as well paid as that of an English Cabinet Minister, even though he has never done an hour's good work, or given the slightest proof of public spirit or capacity from the day he landed in India? And is "the mock grandeur of exalted Bumbledom, the elation and inflation of unearned advancement," wholly unknown among our highest officials? Good judges of character in England have had the boldness to assert that in no country is it easier for a man to make a reputation than in India, and that even the statesmen whose political and administrative genius we have extolled to the skies, and whose lightest word we have reverenced as oracular, are sometimes found, when they go home, to be not by any means remarkable persons. If this judgment is pronounced superficial and unfair, is more respect due to the arrogant fashion in which Anglo-Indians often sneer at English institutions and English public men, without having seen even so much of them as Sir Charles Dilke did of any of the countries of Greater Britain? The excellences of English life cannot be understood in a day by men who have become accustomed to the ways of a totally different form of society. The first view of any famous scene that we have read a good deal about rarely comes up to one's expectations; it even takes time for the traveller in Switzerland to realize to himself the grandeur and sublimity of the mountains by which he is surrounded. And an Anglo-Indian, who has been wont to record his opinions in decorous State papers, and to be ignorant of the meaning and virtue of opposition, is apt to see at first, in the perpetual strife and worry of English politicians and journalists, only a Babel-like confusion and clamour of tongues that vulgarizes all public life, disturbs the noble tranquillity of soul with which all true statesmen ought to be possessed, and robs them of the power of giving vigorous effect to high and pure resolves. After a while, as his impatience subsides, and his conceit begins to ooze out of him, he gradually learns that this incessant discussion is the very life-blood of a highly civilized society; and that the thoroughness with which every possible suggestion on any topic, great and small, which engages the attention of reasonable men, is sifted and analyzed from day to day by a thousand keen wits, is the best guarantee a minister can have that he will be sustained by the whole force of the nation in giving effect to whatever policy "the common sense of most" has approved. A French exile, M. Eyat, who went back to France a few months ago after a long stay in England, told his countrymen that he was painfully impressed with their want of vitality in comparison with the intense activity of the people he had left behind him on the other side of the straits of Dover; and no one trained in a despotically governed country can live long in England without feeling that this vitality of a free people is a far mightier force to impel a nation along the path of progress than the will of the wisest Cæsar and his prefects. Even the Anglo-Indian generally, in the end, disabuses his mind of a natural prejudice in favour of an arbitrary rule in which he himself was the ruler, and brings himself to believe that it may be better for him to be swept along, an undistinguished atom, with the full broad stream of ever advancing civilization, than to drift out of the main current of life to become the monarch of some still pool or shallow eddy. Every form of government has, of course, its drawbacks, and freedom, like despotism, must be taken with its disabilities as well as its advantages; but are low intrigues and the want of "true self-devotion and patriotism" the special vices of Parliamentary government? The ruling motive of public men, in England as elsewhere, is generally ambition; but party organization serves to keep mere personal ambitions in check, and to make the gratification of private vanity subordinate to the interests of the nation. Thus, to take a recent instance, we have seen Mr. Lowe and Mr. Bright yoked together, and in spite of their mutual dislike to one another, working harmoniously in the public service. So, again, even Mr. Gladstone, the most powerful Minister of modern times, said not long ago with perfect sincerity that in forming his Cabinet he had not obeyed his wish, but merely accepted the men whom the public voice had already designated as his colleagues. Indeed, one may fairly doubt if there is as much room for the indulgence of personal jealousies and animosities in the House of Commons as in the Council Chamber at Calcutta. Test the system, however, by its results. Look down the catalogue of the achievements of the English Legislature from 1830 to 1870,—the first Reform Act, the abolition of slavery, the new Poor Law, the long series of measures introducing Free Trade and lightening the burden of taxation on the people, the second Reform Act, and the Irish Church Act,—and say whether Parliament has proved itself incapable of lofty aims and careless of sound political principles.

Again, what more searching and impartial discussion could there be than that which all the questions relating to the tenure of land have lately received in England? Anglo-Indians have always prided themselves on their special familiarity with such questions; and in the early stages of the discussion we often heard it confidently asserted that the Irish peasantry would immediately become contented and loyal if the English Government would but act towards them on the principles laid down in the land settlements of India. But it is now clear that the English Government in India has no definite land policy, and that the only intelligible principle which has guided its conduct in dealing with landlords and tenants has been that of strengthening its own authority by the recognition of ascertained rights. The peculiar merit of our officials is that they are good estate agents. They have had great experience in surveying and assessing farms, and in collecting the rent; they are, in fact, "middlemen," with this advantage in their favour, that the land in India now is nowhere rack-rented. But so long as the revenue is duly received, it concerns them very little who pays it. Mr. Campbell's summary (page 224 of the Cobden Club volume) of the tenures prevailing in the various provinces of India is very instructive :—

"OUDE.—Great Zemindars, and almost complete owners, with few subordinate rights.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—Moderate proprietors; the old ryots have fixity of tenure at a fair rent.

PUNJAB.—Very small and very numerous proprietors; old ryots have also a measure of fixity of tenure at a fair rent.

BENGAL.—Great Zemindars, whose rights are limited. Numerous sub-proprietors of several grades under them. Ancient ryots who have both fixity of tenure and fixity of rent. Other old ryots who have fixity of tenure at fair rent, variable from time to time.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.—Moderate proprietors. Ancient ryots who are sub proprietors of their holdings at rents fixed for the term of each settlement. Other old ryots have fixity of tenure at a fair rent.

MADRAS AND BOMBAY.—The ryots are complete proprietors of the soil, subject only to payment of revenue."

The uniform rule adopted by the framers of these various tenures has been to avoid all revolutionary changes. Confiscation was at first attempted in Oude, but failed under circumstances which we need not recal. So also in Bombay it was found necessary in making a new settlement with the ryots, to treat with respect the Inamdars, doubtful as their titles often were. And Mr. Campbell has the candour to acknowledge that Act X of 1859 (granting fixity of tenure to the ryots) which is still quoted as a precedent for extreme legislation in Ireland, gave less offence than might have been expected in Bengal, for two very good reasons—(1) because native Zemindars generally prefer fixed ryots to those who may run away; and (2) because, at the same time that the twelve years' occupancy rule was introduced, "there was also inserted a ground for the enhancement of rent previously unknown in Bengal and practically operative in the North-west Provinces, which gave the Zemindars a right to enhance on the ground of increase in the value of the produce or in the productive powers of the land. That was a great gain to them." In Ireland landlords want to get rid of their "ryots" instead of keeping them; and the "popular law" there is for the tenant at will to shoot the proprietor of the soil when his rent is enhanced on any ground whatever.

Mr. West is no doctrinaire, but an earnest seeker after truth without an intellectual prejudice, except perhaps in favour of the theory that "that which is best administered is best." Yet his Indian experience has had the usual effect of making him a devout believer in the superlative mer

—whatever that might mean—in the Elphinstone College, is, of course, untrue.—*Bombay Educational Recor.*

MR. VITHOBA ANNA, of Kurrar, has been lecturing during the last fortnight to the orthodox community on the subject of the remarriage of widows being opposed to the Shastras; and Mr. Vishnu Shastri Pandit, the chief advocate of the remarriage movement, has been expounding Shastra authorities to the public in favour of the movement. We regret that these two great Pandits cannot be brought face to face to discuss this very important question in spite of the efforts of the advocates of the widow-cause to do so.—*Hindu Reformer.*

THE MAZAGON PIER.

WE are glad to learn that one objection to the Mazagon Pier as it stands—the want, namely, of deep water up to it—is likely to be soon removed. The channel of the P. and O. Co.'s dock being now of the full depth required for it, the Agent of the Company has kindly consented to undertake the dredging in front of the landing-place. The dredgers have been engaged on the work for several days, and it is expected there will soon be six feet at low water of spring-tides

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 1st, 12.36.—Latest dates from England via Turkey, 26th February, 3-50 P.M., via Russia, 28th February 3-20 P.M. Europe via Turkey, 28th February, 5-10 A.M., via Russia, 28th February 9-20 P.M. Egypt, 26th February 3-10 P.M. Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera, Persian line right to Europe.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Turkey, 23rd and 25th Feb.
United Kingdom via Russia, 28th Feb.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 28th February to 8 P.M. of the 1st March is as follows:—

To Bombay from	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	18 75	12 40
,, Calcutta	15 20	9 26
,, Madras	6 7	5 31

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee interrupted.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—
NURSOO, Sudder Bazaar, from Nagpore.
Govuntha Tilloo, from Alleppey.
Audinaroydoo, from Dowlaishwaram.
Ramjee Rowjee, Chick Bunder, from Kurrachee.
Bashapa Bhoja, Moorassett's Chal, Girgaum, from Belgaum.
Annunth Pundrung Sett, Koombar Tookdy, Kethwady, from Mangalore.
Emigration Agent for Jamaica, from Gelle.
Pamchund Oomed at Goochee Chall, from Deesa.
Bimacharee Gulgulee, from Dharwar.
Rampertab Todee, from Calcutta.
Hajee Shaik Tayer, Sindree Mohulla, from Joongshai.
Manlebar, from Oomrawattee.
Hare, from Kurrachee.
Damabhoy Jamnajee from Suez.
Tomore, from Birmingham.

MISS CARPENTER'S "MODEL SCHOOL."

MISS CARPENTER'S Model School for Hindu girls is now an accomplished fact. The school opened on Tuesday last, the 22nd instant, and the following circular in reference to it will give the needful information:—

"A good vernacular school for Hindoo girls being much required in Girgaum, Miss Mary Carpenter has undertaken to defray the expenses of one for a year at least. Mr. Moorarjee Gokuldass has kindly lent for the purpose the use of the small bungalow in his garden opposite the Girgaum Police station.

"An English lady will superintend the school. A competent Hindu master has been engaged and the school is now open. It is hoped that as many parents as possible will avail themselves of the opportunity and send their children at once to the school.

"There will be a separate class for infants, so that children of all ages may attend.

"The school hours are from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. with an hour and a half's recess from 12-30 to 2 P.M."

We would suggest to Hindu parents resident in Girgaum and neighbourhood to take early steps to secure admission for their daughters into the school. As the premises are not extensive a very large number cannot be admitted. We have every assurance that the school will really be a model school in every respect.—*Hindu Prakash.*

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S VISIT.

MEETING OF SHIPMASTERS.

ON Monday afternoon, as we briefly mentioned yesterday, a meeting of shipmasters of the Mercantile Marine, now in Bombay harbour, was held in the Jerusalem, Rampart Row, to consider what steps should be taken in honour of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh. The previous meeting held in the Master Attendant's office had been but thinly attended, owing it was supposed to a belief in the minds of the absentees that the matter was being taken out of the hands of the shipmasters; but here the meeting was called by ship masters and in a place of resort visited by themselves, and yet there was less than a score present. The meeting, which we cannot describe as large or enthusiastic, called Captain Murray of the Hoghton Tower to the chair.

The Chairman in opening the business said a previous meeting had been convened in the Master Attendant's office with a view to getting the shipmasters in port to join in illuminating their ships and forming a line of boats to Elephanta on the occasion of the Duke's visit to that island. There was but a small attendance on that occasion, and it was suggested that the ship masters should meet together by themselves and appoint a committee in whom they had confidence, so that they might arrive at an unanimous opinion as to what should be done on the occasion. This meeting had been called accordingly, and he was sorry to see the attendance so small. With Goodness knew how many ships in port they had only sixteen masters present, but he thought it was the duty of those who had met to express some opinion on the subject, and he would be only too glad to hear any suggestions as to what was to be done by them and what they should recommend others to do.

Captain Kendall of the British Sceptre expressed his regret that so few had come forward. The Duke of Edinburgh being a British Prince and the only member of the Royal Family following their profession, he thought it was only right that they should make some display on the occasion of his arrival.—(Applause.) If they did not do so to the Prince who was of their cloth, how could they expect the people on shore to do anything? (Hear, hear). A number of shipmasters were afraid to expend anything on the occasion, but he did not see why they should influence others. They had not been asked to give anything, only to say what they intended to do. There were many shipmasters that had not the power to give any display for fear of their owners at home thinking they were wasting their funds, but those in such a position were not called on to agree to any expenditure, only to come and see what the majority resolved to do. And yet out of at least a hundred ships in the harbour not more than sixteen were present. The only reason was that some thought the Master Attendant would have some influence, but at the previous meeting he had said they could meet at any place by themselves and agree on any display they liked, and so this meeting had been called in this place of resort that all might attend.

The Chairman said he thought those present should agree on some method which they would recommend to all, and he would propose that when the Duke of Edinburgh returned from Elephanta, a Government steamer ahead of or accompanying him should fire a gun, and at that signal a light should be burned on each yard-arm of every ship of the fleet, leaving such individual captains as were willing to illuminate their ships as they chose, and requesting the Master Attendant to give the fleet every facility in his power. It had been proposed that there should be a double line of boats from the shipping to Elephanta, but the distance was so great that he feared that was not practicable.

Captain Maxwell of the Calcutta mentioned that the Reception Committee was, he believed, ready to provide lights to any shipmasters who might apply for them, and that Government would supply a steamer to take the boats to their stations in the line and fetch them back to their ships.

After some conversation the following was agreed on as the resolution of the meeting, signed by those present and left at the "Jerusalem" for further signatures:—

"That on the return of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh from Elephanta, a blue or long light be exhibited from each yard-arm of every ship in the fleet—that other blue lights or rockets may be displayed from the decks as may seem good to each individual master—that masters willing to further illuminate with lamps send the names of their ships to Mr. Pryce the Master Attendant, that they also notify how many boats they will furnish should they be required. It is also resolved that Captain Pryce be requested to take proper steps to ensure the necessary uniformity in lighting and otherwise regulating the illumination."

JOHN KENDALL, British Sceptre.
B. ELDER, William Fairbairn.
W. MAXWELL, Calcutta.
W. STEUART, Tweed.
S. B. DON, Coromandel.
S. K. KINGMAN, Cashmere.
THOS. R. HARRIS, J. P. Wheeler.
J. T. BERRY, Cordillera.
C. THOMAS, Magnificent.
H. BROOME, Annie Frost.
J. B. BABOT, Rialto.
J. G. PARDON, Celestial Empire.
— GRIBBLE, Helen Scott.
H. WHERLAND, Galatea.
D. MURRAY, Hoghton Tower.
J. MILLS, British Flag.
WM. DAY, Fire Queen.

[It speaks well for the pluck of the shipmasters that since the meeting many, though not signing the resolution, have expressed their readiness to join action with those at the meeting.]

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE SHIP MALLENET, Captain Scott, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE SHIP CASHMERE, Captain John, arrived on the 28th ultimo from Liverpool with a cargo of coal.

THE SHIP IRON DUKE, Captain Parry, arrived on the 28th ultimo from Liverpool with a cargo of coal.

THE SHIP JANE LAW, Captain Black, arrived on the 28th ultimo from Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE SHIP ASHGROVE, Captain Fullerton, arrived on the 28th ultimo from Liverpool with a cargo of coal.

THE STEAMER CATHERINE APCAR, Captain Swanson, arrived yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of rice.

THE SHIP CORNWALL, Captain Wilson, arrived on the 28th ultimo from South Shields with a cargo of coal.

THE SHIP MAYARAM DAYARAM, Nacoda, arrived on the 28th ultimo from Siam with a cargo of rice, sugar, &c.

THE SHIP BRITISH EMPIRE, Captain Deuchar, arrived on the 28th ultimo from Sunderland with a cargo of coal. She spoke on the 18th December the ship Three Bells, from London to Kurrachee, in lat. 32 South, long. 24 West. On the 10th February spoke the American ship John C. Porter, to Bombay, lat. 79 East, long. 4-50 North.

THE STEAMER ASIA, Captain Patterson, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Calcutta or Beypore—Sir Barnes and Lady Peacock, Colonel Forde, R.A., Mr. S. H. James, Mr. Jenkins, Hon. Mr. C. Sim, Lieutenant R. Irvin, Mr. Anstruther. For Cochin—Mr. Peter Adams. For Cannanore—Apothecary Anderson. For Carwar—Mr. H. Lewis. And nineteen deck passengers.

THE GILCHRIST SCHOLARSHIPS.

THE presidency of Bombay produced only five candidates for the Gilchrist Scholarship, the conditions of which Government took so much pains to make known by publication in the official Gazette; and of these five, only three put in an appearance at the examination which was held according to previous notice at the Elphinstone College. The examination extended over four days, and was in the following subjects: First day, Latin; second day, Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry; third day, English Language and English History; fourth day, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. The standard of difficulty of the questions, which were received in sealed packets from England, appeared to differ little from that followed in the Matriculation examination of the Bombay University, except, perhaps, in Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, in which subjects a wider knowledge was expected. Considering the comparatively low standard of the examination, and the nature of the prizes offered for competition,—scholarships of £100 a year for five years, and a free passage to England and back,—we cannot but feel surprised at the extremely languid interest the competition has excited.—*Bombay Educational Record.*

SHOCKING MURDER OF A CHILD.

AT a Court of Criminal Sessions lately held at Poona, before Mr. R. White, Session Judge, Dhondee Sawjee, committed for trial by Mr. C. W. Bell, full-power magistrate in the district of Poona, was charged with murder, committed at Kondre, in the district of Poona, on the 9th December 1869. The case was tried before a jury composed of five gentlemen, and from the address of the Session Judge to the jury, it appeared that the prisoner was charged with causing the death of a boy named Dhurma, an illegitimate child of his wife Saloo. About three and a half years ago, while residing with her husband, she formed a criminal intimacy with a man named Goonya, and subsequently went off to live with Goonya at a village in the Konkun. After some months she returned to male child, the boy Dhurma. When the boy was about six months old she was persuaded to return to her husband with the child. After some days, her husband recommenced to ill-treat her and used to beat the child, threatening to kill him. He afterwards turned her out of the house and made her live separately in a house near his. Saloo used to work daily in her husband's (the prisoner's) field. One day, while she was working in the field, he went home, and, on his way, found Dhurma ouside the village. He took the boy into a jungle and cut his throat with a sickle; and left the dead body there. Saloo, on her return home, made search for the boy, but could find no trace of him. Information was given to the police, and the next day the boy's body was found in the jungle with the throat cut. The prisoner who was present pointed out the exact spot where he killed the boy. He showed stains of blood at the foot of a "pimpree" tree and blood on some stones, and sickle there. On the prisoner's house being searched four sickles were found, and he showed the one with which he had slain the child. Before the magistrate he made a confession of the guilt, saying he killed the child because he was his wife's child by another man. The jury unanimously convicted the prisoner, and he was sentenced to be hanged.

On the 24th ult. the case was heard before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Warden and Mr. Justice Gibb. and on a review of the proceedings they confirmed the sentence of death passed upon the prisoner.

JUDGMENT IN THE TILLY COLLISION CASE.

THE Court of Enquiry met yesterday afternoon in the Fort Police Court, to give its decision regarding the collision which took place in Bombay harbour on the 5th ult. between the steamer Tilly and a bunder boat belonging to the Custom's Department, and which resulted in the foundering of the latter. Mr. Connon, Chief Magistrate of Police, gave the decision, which was as follows:—

"We have carefully considered the evidence produced before us regarding the collision on the 5th February last, in the Bombay Harbour, between the steamer Tilly and the Custom's bunder boat. On the afternoon of the day mentioned the steamer Tilly was leaving the harbour, and was in charge of Mr. Shepherd, probationary pilot. The rough sketch which accompanies these proceedings shows the course chosen by the pilot in charge of the Tilly; and the second assistant master attendant, Mr. Jolley, considers the course taken was the best under the circumstances. He says —"She took the first available opening, and I would not have had the least hesitation in taking a vessel like the Tilly through between the Celestial Empire and the Athene;" but he afterwards adds—"Had I been taking the Tilly out I should have borrowed more on the weathermost ship, the Celestial Empire." But he cannot say whether that course would have prevented the collision. We consider the pilot showed want of judgment in choosing the narrowest passage, for he was not confined to the one he took. Had he kept more to windward and passed as close to the stern of the Celestial Empire as he did to the bow-boom end of the Athene, we believe he would have had more room to manœuvre; and although we are not prepared to say the collision would not have happened, still we think he would have been in a better position to have avoided it. So short a time appears to have elapsed from the time the bunder boat was first seen from the steamer Tilly until the collision took place, that taking into consideration the position of the bunder boat under the lee of the Celestial Empire, the boat being more or less becalmed, and being swept by a strong ebb-tide in the direction of the Tilly and looking also to her rapid approach, we do not think the engineer in charge of the bunder boat had sufficient time to do anything to prevent the collision. The bunder boat, as she was then situated, was more likely to be influenced by the strong ebb-tide than by the wind, and would, therefore, be slow to answer her helm. The captain and officers in charge of the Tilly appear to have acted with reasonable promptitude and judgment when the accident occurred, and as soon as they were in a position to anchor, they did so and sent boats to rescue the people on board the bunder boat. In submitting to the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council the above observations with regard to the accident which has formed the subject of investigation before us, we do not desire to impute more than an error of judgment on the part of probationary pilot Mr. Shepherd, and forbear to suggest any punishment. The prompt manner in which the boats of the Athene were manned and sent to the rescue of Mr. and Mrs. Reid and the crew of the bunder boat deserves to be acknowledged; and we think much credit is due to the master of that vessel, and to those who carried out his orders, all with promptitude and spirit.

THE BOMBAY MINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—With reference to the proceedings of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, a report of which appears in your issue of to-day, I find that the chairman strongly animadverts on the practice of the Bombay Assay office in expressing the fineness of silver at so much per cent. disallowing fractions of less than a quarter per cent., and contrasting such practice with that adopted in Calcutta—viz., of reporting silver assays to the 1,000th or 5·76 grains in the pound troy; whereas the Bombay method entails a loss of 14·5 grains in the pound troy, or ·416 per cent., or nearly ½ per cent.

At the Calcutta Mint, when the old or "cupellation," mode of assay was in vogue, the reports were made to the nearest 1-10th, as is still done at Bombay. But after the introduction of the humid process of assay, the Bombay Assay Master adhering to the old practice is indefensible.

The mode of assaying at both mints being assimilar, because it is to be supposed that they have also attained that amount of accuracy in assaying which will render it safe for Bombay to report also to 1,1000th, as at Calcutta, where reports are made to ·2 of 1,1000th, or 1·1 grain in the pound. The fractional reports are only made for the convenience and guidance of the Mint authorities when mixing different descriptions of bullion for conversion into standard bars. The change at Calcutta is due to a late Assay Master, Dr. Downes, who not only recommended that assay reports should be made to 1,1000th, but also, when he was at Bombay, indented for weights which would have enabled him, so far back as 1860, to have altered the system at Bombay had he not been transferred to Calcutta. Here also he indented for the same decimal weights which are now in use, and which has simplified the assay report to a remarkable degree. Yours, &c. FACT.

22nd February 1870.

A BELGAUM MONOGRAPH.

THE Government of Bombay have requested the Madras Government to forward a copy of their resolution, dated 21st January, to Mr. H. J. Stokes of the M.C.S., acting First Assistant of Belgaum, and author of an account of the Belgaum District. The resolution states that:—

"The Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay entirely concurs with the Revenue Commissioner S. D. and Collector of Belgaum in the opinions they have recorded relative to the ability and industry of Mr. Stokes. This interesting and useful account of the Belgaum district shows much laborious industry, and is highly creditable to him."

The Collector of Belgaum observes that the work is a "valuable and interesting history of the district, and contains many remarkable facts which have never been published." He recommends that it be printed as one of the Government selections, "I think you will agree with me that Mr. Stokes deserves great credit for the industry and talent which he has shown in preparing this sketch of the district in which he has been employed during the last four years."

The Revenue Commissioner "has pleasure in adding that he has frequently observed the benevolent and earnest interest evinced by Mr. Stokes in questions connected with his duties in Belgaum, and he feels sure that an expression of approval by Government of his laudable exertions will be very gratifying to Mr. Stokes, now that his services have been restored to the Madras Presidency. Referring to the details of the earlier historical memoranda prepared by Mr. Stokes, the undersigned does not remember ever to have read, in any Government selection, the history of that part of the Carnatic in which Belgaum is situated, and thinks it will be recognized as possessing special value. A copy of the paper might, he suggests, be placed at the disposal of Mr. Crowe, who is now engaged in preparing for publishing under Government a Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency."

LECTURE ON "GEOLOGY."

THE second lecture in connection with the Bombay Mechanics' Institution was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Williams in the Town Hall on the evening of Thursday the 17th ult. Mr. J. Firth, the Vice-President, was in the chair.

The Rev. Mr. Williams, after vindicating the right of all to the treasures of knowledge, and asserting that each had a duty to fulfil as regards the same, proceeded to say—Almost every religion in the world has its own peculiar doctrine respecting the Creation, but all purely mythical. The account is given from a religious point of view only, and so puts prominently forward not *how the world was made*, but who made it and what attributes were especially displayed. Now geology, properly speaking, is not concerned about the *who*, but the *how*; not who was the primal cause, but how that primal cause operated. This fundamental distinction, however, was not fully recognized till comparatively late years. Religious bigotry checked and discouraged geological investigations, in a similar way to, but more grievous than that in which it did astronomical investigations. And it would probably still have continued to do so, had the method of argument *à priori* continued to be employed. Happily this has not been the case, but that method of procedure, truly called *Novum Organon* by him who first established it, was gradually introduced. Werner of Saxony should perhaps have the honour of being the first who systematically applied the argument *à posteriore* to geology. This was about a hundred years ago. Unfortunately he did not always adhere to this, and the impetus he undoubtedly gave to this study was somewhat retarded by his too hasty generalizations. Sixty years ago the Geological Society of London was instituted and it resolutely employed the inductive method. Other Continental societies were by degrees formed, and the same mode of investigation was adopted by them and rigidly observed. A great change now took place, a change so extraordinary in its results that this ought properly to be considered the era when the science of geology was inaugurated, for it now for the first time began to be recognized as a science. The ridicule with which it had been treated before began now to be changed into respect, and confessed to be forward on grounds that could not be controverted. Every step was most cautiously taken, and no conclusion deemed satisfactory till after the clearest demonstration. It is still a tentative science, and will continue so for some time, as the late researches of Dr. Carpenter plainly testify. But much of even what is such progress as to be the means of conferring upon mankind many important blessings, and holds out to those who still study it, many real advantages. Some of these I will now endeavour to point out. It has been said before, that there is no fact in nature or history that stands quite isolated and unconnected with others, and it is well that it is so; for though on this account it makes definition exceedingly difficult, yet it is for this very reason, by virtue of this very connection, that the knowledge of any fact whatever proves beneficial. Now geology in this way affords advantages, first by the study of it for the sake of itself, and, secondly, for the study of it for the sake of those branches of knowledge to which it is related. The former are advantages which are proper to itself; and the latter advantages which arise from its being subsidiary. The latter I will first enumerate. After showing some of the advantages derivable from a knowledge of geology as subsidiary to geography, history, theology, mining, and agriculture, and to other sciences to which he incidentally alluded, the rev. lecturer proceeded to point out how the study of geology for its own sake would afford ample recompense. In doing so he said—It is within the reach of every one. Let the pebbles on the road over which we stumble have now an interest. To the geologist they seem to have tongues which, at his bidding, tell their own tale, and invite inquiry. All are not able to undertake journeys for geological investigation, but this is not necessary where a museum exists, collected as it has been, as well for other purposes as to meet the want of the resident community. Geology has thus proved of itself a social blessing, encouraging on the one hand individual enterprize and research, and on the other social intercourse and public sympathy. The effect upon the mind is to induce a habit of patient application. The early stages of the prosecution of the science were marked by too hasty generalization. Wider fields were explored, more examples brought forward, and the system of induction thoroughly instituted. The effect of such a practice must be most valuable as a mental training, checking the propensity to judge hastily and without sufficient evidence, instilling rather a habit of carefully considering and weighing what is to, or should, be done. At the same time the imagination is by no means servilely bound down. Its vagaries are corrected, but its legitimate exercise is promoted. And what a field for its action does geology provide! It traverses the globe, and in every elevation or depression finds something pleasing to occupy itself. It may find in mythology a charm for the forms it creates, and may derive from the same a poetical expression for them, but it has now safer matter to deal with, and can with greater confidence dwell upon its own conceptions. And having delighted itself with what is on the surface, it may descend beneath and view the fractures from the uppermost layer down to the metallic rind which contains the fiery mass of matter occupying the centre. As it arrives at stratum after stratum, it may spread out afresh beneath the sun, a new world having a surface far different in outline from the present, and the land occupied with a strange and peculiar fauna and flora. Now the direct effect of such a habit of thought and exercise of the imagination is to raise the tone of morality. It implants a pure love for Nature, and engenders an ever-growing desire to hold converse with her. The laws which prevail in her domain come more and more into view, and their moral bearing is more clearly perceived. Good action has been described as "holding the mirror to nature," and good morality may also be described as "living according to nature's laws interpreted by a sound judgment." But not only does the study of geology benefit the habit of thinking and tend to improve morals, it adds also in an extraordinary degree to our fund of information. I have already shown how other branches of knowledge are subsidized by it. It gives, however, scarcely more than it takes. In order to pursue its study effectively, a general knowledge at least of whatever other subjects may throw light upon it must be secured. But this is possessed, and to so much the better; then geology calls it up and confirms oftentimes however it is the first to lead to the study of this extra subject, by its own wants demanding it. How many are there upon whose hands time sometimes hangs heavily. Where there are few mental resources this must often be the case. Geology affords matter for thought at home or abroad. When on a journey—and then it is that time hangs so heavily—the geologist finds something interesting at every turn. He can go with the botanist and mineralogist, and when these find nothing more to interest them, the geologist still meets with plenty. He can appreciate the labours of the historian, and when the latter has exhausted all the sources of information, the geologist can turn to nature, and a find a sermon, a testimony in every stone, telling of times far more ancient, of events more marvellous. The furrow upturned by the farmer on the one hand, and the rock excavated by the miner on the other, are both full of valuable instruction to him. He is at home as well in the laboratory of the chemist as in the study of the theologian, and can supplement the grand conceptions of the latter concerning the Divine attributes, by conceptions still more grand. (Applause.)

A hearty vote of thanks was awarded to the lecturer at the close.

THERE are fine times when a barrister can get up in court and seriously argue that a cigar-case and a tobacco-pouch are among the possible necessaries of a lady. It appeared that a county Court Judge and a jury had given a verdict for the 24l. in favour of a tradesman who had supplied these and other articles to a lady who eventually left her husband's house to elope with a gentleman. The husband refused to pay, and in the teeth of the County Court applied for a new trial, which the Superior Court has granted him. He actually declares that the tradesman in question had no business to supply these articles, which were intended no doubt for the lover of the lady. It was rather a hard thing, said Mr. Justice Brett, for the husband to be called on to pay for another man's cigar-case and tobacco-pouch. The barrister still persisted that the things ordered were such as might be considered necessaries for a lady. The Chief Justice then asked the barrister where he would draw the line? If the lady proposed to purchase an elephant, would that be necessary? The barrister drew the line at elephant. An elephant could not be necessary to a lady—but a tobacco-pouch most certainly. It is well for us men that the Court decided against the barrister, else we should have all our womenkind declaring everything they ask for—if only it stops short of elephants—as necessary of life.—*Daily News.*

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

THURSDAY, 3RD MARCH 1870.

Under the patronage of His Excellency the Right Honourable SIR SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, G.C.S.I.

COMMODORE.—Captain Robinson, I.N.
VICE COMMODORE.—G. S. V. Fitzgerald, Esq.
REAR COMMODORE.—Colonel Kennedy, R.E.
HONORARY SECRETARIES.—James Rankin, Esq., and Edward Doering, Esq.
HONORARY TREASURER.—P. A. R. Oldfield, Esq.
STEWARDS.—Captain G. F. Henry, Henry Forman, Esq., Hamilton Maxwell, Esq., Captain Dixon, H. Manisty, Esq., C. P. Cooper, Esq., H. E. Astley, Esq., J. Everard C. Price, Esq., Captain F. Blackmore, and Charles Douglas, Esq.
STARTER ... ... Captain Robinson.
ASST. STARTER ... ... Captain C. C. Coburn.
UMPIRE ... ... Captain J. Dixon.
REFEREE ... ...

PROGRAMME.

The first race to start punctually at 1-30 P.M.

The flag-ship (s. s. Dacca) and the hulk Semiramis will be moored near each other off the Dolphin Rock.

Yachts and sailing boats intending to compete in the sailing matches must be at the Rendezvous near the flag ship not later than half past 12, and they will take up stations as follows:—

Ships' Boats for the 1st race—in line extending from the flag ship to the Semiramis but about half a cable's length astern of these vessels as they will be lying when riding to the ebb-tide.

Large Yachts for 2nd race—in line just above the ships' boats.

Cutters and Schooners for 3rd race—in line just above the large yachts.

Lateen Rigged and Sliding Gunter Rigged Boats for 4th race—in line just above the cutters and schooners.

Dubash Boats for 5th race—in line above the others.

In taking places in each line, the several boats will range themselves from No. 1 next the Semiramis, in the order of the published lists—highest numbers in shore.

Yachts and Sailing Boats must start from stern fasts made fast to moorings of their own. Yards and sails (except head sails of fore and aft rigged vessels) may be hoisted, but no sail to be made before the starting gun fires.

For each race in succession, the Rendezvous Flag with the number of the race (in Maryatt's Code) underneath will be hoisted at the fore of the flag ship as a signal to make ready, and after five minutes' interval the starting gun will be fired.

Rowing Boats will also take part in the regatta.

The boats for each race in succession will take up stations in line, extending in shore from flag ship to Dolphin Rock in order of published list. No. 1 next the flag ship.

JAMES RANKEN,
E. DOERING,
Honorary Secretaries.

SAILING MATCHES.

FIRST RACE (at 1-30 P.M.)—For ships' boats of any rig or size

First Prize	.....	Rs. 100
Second ,,	.....	,, 50
Third ,,	.....	,, 30*
Fourth ,,	.....	,, 25

* Presented by the Commodore of the Club.

Station	Vessel.	Rig.	Length.
1	Sydney Dacres	Cutter	
2	Bates Family	do.	
3	Tweed	Schooner	23 feet.
4	Evening Star	Sprit Sails	30 ,,
5	British Flag	...	
6	Tim Whiffler	Cutter	
7	Howden	do.	
8	Sail Jacket (Colaba)	Sliding Gunter	
9	Hyderabad	...	
10	Theodore (Nubia)	China	25 feet.
11	H.M.S. Dryad's Cutter	...	26 ,,
12	,, Pinnace	...	
13	Co'dillera	Cutter	
14	Andes	Sprit Sails	
15	Eros	...	
16	Canute	...	21 feet.
17	Braunstone	...	24 ,,
18	Cutty Sark (Auckland)	Sliding Gunter	
19	Teviotdale	...	

Course.—From stations at flag ship to a flag boat moored between Caranja Shoal and Gull Island, roundit, and leaving it, on starboard hand, thence round Inner Light Ship leaving it also on starboard hand, and back to flag-ship passing between flag-ship and the hulk, heading up the harbour (once round).

SECOND RACE (at 1-45 P.M.)—Sailing match for large Yachts, handicapped:—

First Prize	.....	Rs. 175
Second ,,	.....	,, 50

Station	Vessel.	Rig.	Owners.
1	Cinderella	Lateen	Col. Kennedy, R.E.
2	Sea Queen	,,	H. Forman, Esq.
3	Ianthe	,,	C. P. Cooper, Esq.
4	Water Queen	,,	Hamilton Maxwell, Esq.
5	Augusta	Schooner	G. S. V. FitzGerald Esq.

Time Allowances.

	To Sea Queen.	To Cinderella.	To Ianthe	To Augusta.
	m.	m.	m.	m.
Water Queen allows	19	20	23	23
Sea Queen ...	...	1	4	4
Cinderella ...	...	...	3	3

Course.—Same as for first race—but twice round.

THIRD RACE (at 2 P.M.)—Sailing match for cutters and schooners, time allowed for difference in tonnage.

Station	Vessel.	Rig.	Tons	Owner.
1	Nymph	Cutter	4	G. F. Pitt, Esq.
2	Tortoise	,,	10	Chas. Douglas, Esq.
3	Pirate	,,	15	T. Cles, Esq.
4	Lisette	,,	18	W. Osborn, Esq, R.E.
5	Othello	Schooner	8	Capt. F. Blackmore.
6	Tiny	Cutter	5	Thos. E. Taylor, Esq.

Time Allowances.

	To Tortoise	To Othello & Pirate.	To Tiny	To Nymph
	m. sec.	m. sec.	m. sec.	m. sec.
Lisette allows	1 44	2 10	2 49	3 5
Tortoise allows	...	0 26	1 5	1 21
Pirate } allows	...	...	0 39	3 55
Othello } allows	...	...	...	0 16
Tiny allows	...	...	...	0 16

Course.—Same as for first race (once round).

FOURTH RACE (at 2-15 P.M.)—Sailing match of Lateen and Sliding Gunter Rigged Boats. Time allowed for difference in tonnage.

First Prize	.....	Rs. 100
Second ,,	.....	,, 30

Station.	Vessel.	Rig.	Tons.	Owner.
1	Dot	Lateen	6	Col. J. T. Barr.
2	Mazagon	Do.	8	Pestonjee Gunodjee.
3	Sylph	Do.	8	Thos. Crawford, Esq.
4	Erin	Sliding gunter	8	Capt. G. F. Henry.
5	Psyche	Latin	13	,, ,,

Time Allowance.

	To Erin.	To Dot.	To Mazagon	To Sylph.
	m. sec.	m. sec	m. sec.	m. sec.
Psyche allows	0 59	1 23	3 39	2 11
Erin ,, ,,	...	0 26	2 39	1 11
Dot ,, ,,	...	...	0 13	0 45
Mazagon ,, ,,	...	...	...	0 33

Course.—Same as for first race (once round).

FIFTH RACE (at 2-30 P.M.)—Sailing match for Dubash boats. No time allowance:—

First Prize	.....	Rs. 95
Second ,,	.....	,, 30*

* (If more than 2 boats start.)

Station.	Vessel	Rig.	Owner
1	Francis a Lant...	Lateen	Cowasjee and Dinshaw.
2	Minnie ...	,,	J. Jehangheer.

Course.—Same as for first race (once round).

ROWING MATCHES.

SIXTH RACE (at 3-30 P.M.)—Rowing Match for 4 oared Gigs, Jolley Boats or Ships' Cutters, limited to 25 over all.

First Prize	.....	Rs. 50
Second ,,	.....	,, 20

Note.—This race will not take place as the requisite number of entries has not been completed.

SEVENTH RACE (at 3-30 P.M.)—Rowing match for double banked Launches or Cutter.

First Prize	.....	Rs. 100
Second ,,	.....	,, 50

Station.	Vessel.	Length.	Oars.
1	P. & O.	...	12
2	H. M. S. Nymph	25 feet.	10
3	Do. No. 2 ...	,,	10

Course.—From stations at flag ship to a flag boat moored about half a mile off in the direction of Oyster Rock, rounding it, leaving it on the port hand, and back to starting points.

EIGHTH RACE (at 3-45 P.M.)—Rowing match for 5 or 6 oared Gigs, Jolly Boats or Ships' Cutters.

Course.—Same as for seventh race.

First Prize	.....	Rs. 70
Second ,,	.....	,, 40
Third ,,	.....	,, 20

Station.	Vessel	Length.	Oars.
1	Mr. Osborn's Gig	...	6
2	Tweed	27 feet.	5
3	Greyhound	...	5
4	P. and O.	...	6
5	Tweed	24 feet,	4

MADAME OLLIVIER.—Viscount Létoriere thus describes in the *Figaro* how Madame Ollivier dined for the first time at the Tuileries:—"Madame Emile Ollivier—une vraie ingénue de Scribe—avait une de ces toilettes comme on en portait due temps des crinolines: robe de tarlatane blanche, à corsage montant, à manches longues, ouverte carrément sur la poitrine; ceinture d'enfant en large ruban attachée derrière. Ses beaux cheveux blonds dénoués tombaient sans art jusque's la ceinture. Elle a vingt ans; elle en paraît dix-huit. Elle a raconté à l'Empereur son mariage. M. Emil-Ollivier allait tous les ans aux mêmes eaux qu'elle, dans les Vosges. Ce nom célèbre impressionnait un peu la jeune fille; mais, quant au député, il ne paraissait pas songer du tout à elle. La première année il la traita en enfant, la seconde année elle lui parut grandie, la troisième année il la trouva, comme dit Musset 'à la hauteur de son cœur' et le mariage se fit. Elle ne songeait guère alors qu'un soir Napoleon III. en écouterait le récit."

ASTRONOMERS tell of us stars so distant that by the time their light reaches the planets of ours it is pe-ished that they themselves may have been long since extinct; and the famous German Baron who was the delight of our childhood informs us that in the Polar regions which he visited a man could not speak but instantly his words were frozen, and no one could hear them till the next time we in-We are reminded of these wonders by reading in the law reports of an application in the Bankruptcy Court as to the affairs of one Bryant who has been dead for nearly a quarter of a year. He became a bankrupt in the year 1846. He set the Court at defiance and chose to remain in prison rather than file his accounts. In prison he remained till 1846—for the long period of six and thirty years—when he died. And now sixty years after the date of bankruptcy, and four and twenty after the bankrupt's death, it appears that there is a sum of money, amounting to three or four thousand pounds, ready to be distributed among the creditors, if one could only be certain where to find them. It has been proposed to purchase an elephant, would that be necessary? The barrister drew the line at elephant. An elephant could not be necessary to a lady—but a tobacco-pouch most certainly. It is well for us men that the Court decided against the barrister, else we should have all our womenkind declaring everything they ask for—if only it stops short of elephants—as necessary of life.—*Daily News.*

A MISSING SHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Can you, or any of your numerous readers, inform me through the medium of your much-esteemed journal, what has become of the iron-built ship British India? She sailed from Liverpool on the 24th Sept. last, with a cargo of salt, and was bound for this port. I see she has not yet arrived, though long overdue, neither has she been spoken by any other vessel. Is she drowned, or gone to any other port, or has she met any accident by the late cyclone in January last, whereby she is detained so long? Yours,

AN IN

LADY PALMERSTON'S WILL.

THE *Illustrated News* states that the will of the Right Hon. Lady Emily Mary, Viscountess Palmerston, of Brocket Hall, Herts, and 21, Park-lane, widow of the Right Hon. Henry John Viscount Palmerston, K.G., P.C., was proved in Her Majesty's Court of Probate on the 22nd ult., and the personalty sworn under £100,000. The executors are her son, the Right Hon. William Francis Cowper, and her daughter, the Right Hon. Frances Elizabeth, Viscountess Jocelyn. Her ladyship died September 11 last, in her eighty-third year, having executed her will on the 3rd of June preceding. She bequeathes to her son William Francis the estate of Broadlands, late the property of Lord Palmerston, and all royalties belonging thereto, and leaves him her carriages, horses, and all the furniture there; and to her two daughters, Emily, Countess of Shaftesbury, and Frances Elizabeth, Viscountess Jocelyn, she leaves all her paraphernalia and the furniture and effects at Brocket Hall and Park-lane, and all moneys and accumulation under jointure charged upon the estate of her grandson, the present Earl Cowper; and all moneys that may be due to her from the estate of her brother, Viscount Melbourne. She appoints her said two daughters residuary legatees.

THE CAN-CAN ON LONDON BOARDS.

"CHILPERIC, Opera Bouffe, in three acts by M. Hervé" (formerly destined for the priesthood, but now writing Offenbach melodies, and dancing absurd *can-cans* with a charming *corps de ballet*) is the new piece on which the new managers of the luckless Lyceum have staked their opening success. The Messrs. Mansell are musical and theatrical amateurs, and have embarked with Mr. Frederick Marshall at the *Tonnhäuser* some little capital in the enterprize. The house has been newly-painted and decorated and looks clean, which it has not done within my recollection. Hervé plays in his own opera, and in addition there is a clever and good-looking young Frenchman, Marius, from the *Folies Dramatiques* and Miss Dolaro, a pretty young Israelitish blossom, from the Conservatoire. The music is not much. Here and there is a refrain that suggests Offenbach, but the general effect is rather flat. But if the music is mediocre, the acting is good, the dresses those of King Chilperic charming, and their costume,—"which it's short, I says to Brown," as Arthur Sketchly, at a very pleasant supper in the green-room on the opening night, remarked on proposing the health of the aforesaid pages—engaging. Great pains have been taken in selecting these twelve young ladies, and the *Alhambra* has been shorn of the presence of Miss Lettie Wilson, a very pleasing young person, who, having a good figure, is kind enough to show it to us, and defies the Lord Chamberlain and all his works. The *can-can* under all and every circumstance is offered to us in each act, in the first an absurd effect being produced by dancing it in a shower of rain under a forest of umbrellas. It is burlesque of course, and though here and there too much of the Music Hall notions of comic humour shows itself, yet we escape the horrors of "Tommy Dodd" and parodies of "the great Vance." Hervé has not much voice but he throws a good deal of fun into the part of the King, who was a real personage by the way, Chilperic the 1st flourishing about A. D. 560. Then "the pages" were always ready to do something either to join in a chorus or fall back on the inevitable *can-can*, and their scarlet and gold tunics were always "fluttering in the breeze" throughout the piece. The piece takes well among the upper ten, and you can't get a stall under a week. It would have been much better if the opera had been given in its native language. M. Hervé's English is painful to listen to, and M. Marius is not much better. This apart, what with gorgeous dresses and light music it is an amusing trifle for a couple of hours.—*London Letter.*

ROME AND RAMSBOTHAM.

DEAR MR. PUNCH,—Nothing has perspired since my last, and so as a means of amusement and destruction, I have been getting my niece Julia to read to me the history of the earliest Consuls of the Church. For the benefit of your readers I have made some notes while Julia was doing this, which I will send to you, adding them to the present letter, in which I must, however, first dilate upon what is going on here.

By the way, in my last I made some illusions to what the fiddle Commissioner is doing at home. I do hope, even if they touch the Dictionary, that they'll let alone the Colies. It seems to me they are sapling the pillows of the great cambric of truth. But to return.

The Economical Consul is still the centaur of detraction here, and will be for some time. The Consul of Trent sat for nearly eighteen years; he *stiff* they must have been!

The rule is that so many are set down to speak, but they stand up, and speak without being set down. A Carnaval subsides in the chair, and rings a bell when he doesn't want anything, at least so I'm told. This Carnaval, I fancy, is a *Delenda-est-Carthago*. There will be concussions on the Pope's Syllabub and Bicycle —quite "wheels within wheels," as the prophet says.

Carnaval Barnaby is appointed chief of the Commissaries sitting on Rides and Cemeteries: he is instead of another Carnaval who is disappointed.

Every day there is some fungus to be seen in some church or another, and on certain state occasions there are deceptions at the Vacuum.

An eminent Dilatory, Roman Candlestick of course, has been telling me a great many things about their doxologies and nemine dissentientes. I couldn't before: for instance, the Pope alone can grant indulgences, but can't indulge himself without the permission of his confectioner, for he goes to confection regularly, and other, like the poorest of them, and has to perform his pennants just the same.

Also, they have seven Orders, where English Protestants have only three. Their orgnizers are Bishops, Priests, Beacons, Exhausters (these are preachers, I suppose), Ostriches (same as our pew-openers, only men), Acolites (who hold candles), and Lictors. I think I've got 'em all correct, though I only quoit from memory. Then there are also the Mannikin Orders, but these are Monks and Fires. You remember the "Fire of Orders Grey?" That's it. There are various officious people connected with the Elastic State to whom one gets accustomed in Rome, if you decide here for any time.

The Interior Clergy are divided into two glasses—*the Regular* (which I have mentioned before) and the *Irregular*, or the *Sickly Clergy*. The Sickly Clergy do the Parish work, and can live how they like; some live together in Immunities like the Onolettes of Sam Charles, or the Oratorios of Handel, I *thought*, until I heard they were Sam Pietro Oratorians.

There are also the Knights Tumblers, and the Knights of Mortar, both millinery orders. There are Holy Fires of all sorts of colours, and I must not omit the Fires Minims with *their* peculiar crotchets, though *all* hold the same tenants.

Then the Monks live in Monstrosities; and the Nuns are clustered. They are all very good people in their own specially the Scissors of Charity, who attend the poor and the sick, and do everything "*Connesuera*," as the Irish say. So, too, do the Scissors of Mersey, from Liverpool, I believe. Most of these aforesaid take oaths, but a great many don't take their oaths to anything.

The music in the Roman churches in general is not of the flurried Italian, but most depressive. I don't like Gregarious Chance myself, as a rule, but sometimes they are very fine. Women's voices you don't hear here, but only those of male canisters, generally boys and men.

The Pope's confident, I am told, is Aunt O'Nelly. I can't help fancying that I must have got this name wrong, as I also hear that Aunt O'Nelly is not only an Italian (which the name isn't), but also a Carnaval and a Beacon. This is very curious, but everything is full of such mistrees here, that one is at one's wits ends to lather to the bottom of all one hears. When I know more of this, I'll tell you.

I am promised an introduction to Father Sicky, who is the Great Astonisher here, as Mr. Hind is at home. Father Sicky has a Conservatory ever so high up, and a magnificent stethescope for what my niece's husband calls Sky-entific matters. He has got a machine for stopping the earth's motion. Father Sicky (not a nice name) is spoken of here with much reference as the Great Astonisher, because of his star-telling denouncements.

I think it is this latter gentleman who has the derangement of the Roman Cullender, where there are Saints for every day in the year, and every other one as well. The Cullender (there *is* a Carnaval Cullen, of Ireland, but I don't think *he* has anything to do with *this*), in Rome is the same as ours in England, being divided into four quarters, only that there is here another quarter, called the Jews' Quarter, but that's in Rome I mean, not in the Cullender. The Cullender, as one whole, is cleverly put together.

There are (this will please many of your High Church friends) in Rome, now, several English Clergymen of the Ulster-riddle party, who have asked for a decision on the question of the rightfulidity (I *think* that's it) of their orders. I met one of them the other day and had a long barley with him on divers subjects, in which I had the best of it; I pointed out to him that if this was resided against him and his party, he must leave the Protestant immunity and adopt the Roman Candlestick Greed; "which," I said depressively, "would be, after all, only to escape Silly and fall into Cribbage." He seemed much struck, and went away: I have not seen him again. I showed the worthy clergyman (from my notes on Julia's reading) what great deferences there were between us and the Romans.

First.—I remonstrated to him that the Roman Candlesticks accept many more books than we do as comical. To which he replied, "that there was no cannon at all until after the respiration of three centries," which seemed to me to be evading the subject we were disgusting, and so I told him. He couldn't answer me, when I asked him, point blank, how he could ever think of joining a Church which accepted the two books of Molasses as comical? He was dumbfounded, and put his handkerchief to his face; poor fellow, he was so afflicted, but I couldn't help following up my attack.

"What!" said I, from my hysterical notes on Julia's reading, "Mr. Dotts, would you stupefy the acts of your four fathers? Those noble Englishmen who during the last General Consul held at Trent in the Saveloy, preached the Glorious Defamation, and who with Martha Luther (from whom the Lather Arcade in London, was called), Galvin (the discoverer of galvinism and other eccentricities; we owe the eccentric telegraph to *him*), Crammer, Archbishop of Canonbury, Ridlemer and Latterly, and with other noble performers were either developed in flames, or managed to extinguish themselves nobly in the Smithfield Market." He was quite overcome, and so was I by my exertion. Give you the account *in Colenso*, as the saying is, and remain, Yours sincerely,

LAVINIA RAMSBOTHAM, Junior.

AUSTRALIAN cooked—or, as it ought to be called, three-quarts cooked—meat is coming into use largely, and being received with favour by palates the most delicate. It is something like 45 or 50 per cent cheaper than ordinary meat and very good eating, either in the state in which it is imported, or stewed, or, indeed, in any of the thousand and one ways known to persons of the divine art of cookery. Unfortunately, being cheap, the British public settles it in its mind that it is raw, but a single experiment will suffice to dispel this delusion, and we are glad to hear that it is making its way.—*Globe*, Feb. 4.

PALL MALL GAZETTE'S NOTES.

(*Pall Mall Budget*, Feb. 4.)

IN the number of *La Marseillaise* for the 28th of December last—that is, almost a fortnight before the Auteuil tragedy—we find the following paragraph:—

Le Prince Pierre-Napoleon vient de publier un livre intitulé: *Le maniement de l'epée a sa plus simple expression*. . . . . A quand, d'un prince de la meme famille, un autre livre sur le maniement du pistolet?

THERE seems to be some doubt in France as to the origin of the guillotine, but French people give themselves all the credit of being the first to chop heads off by machinery. They entirely ignore the claims of Scotland; yet there is an instrument of execution in the museum of the Royal Scotch Society of Antiquaries, called "the maiden," that performed the same service in Scotland which the guillotine now performs in France. Besides other heads, it cut off the head of the Regent Morton, who is supposed to have introduced it into that country. It is a disagreeable-looking machine, quite black, with a pulley, by which a heavy stone with a sharp blade fixed in it was raised up to descend on the criminal's neck.

JUAN FERNANDEZ, it is said, has been purchased by an enterprising German, who has exported thither a considerable colony of his countrymen and supplied them with suitable implements of agriculture. The popular notion of the island, derived from Robinson Crusoe, is a very incorrect one, and Mr. H. H. Kingsley, the most recent editor of Defoe's story, assures us that the two islands have nothing in common except caves and goats. Juan Fernandez is a long, rocky island somewhat larger than Jersey, and lying in the South Pacific, about 400 miles off Valparaiso, on the coast of Chili. If things have not deteriorated since Selkirk's time, the German colonists will have pleasant quarters—a climate so good that the trees and grass are verdant all the year round, and a soil so fertile that everything thrives luxuriantly.

A GERMAN paper has made the following calculation: A train composed of all the locomotives and railway carriages in Europe would reach from St. Petersburgh to Paris, and would contain 400,000 passenger carriages and 500,000 luggage vans. The railways of Europe are carried over 62,000 large and small bridges, and go through thirty-four miles of tunnel. 150,000,000 cwt. of iron has been used for the rails, and 80,000 tons of coals are required yearly to feed the engines. The network of European railways includes all States except Greece, Lippe-Detmold, Waldeck, and a few other very small Germs States. It represents a length of 79,718 miles; 18,000 locomotives are employed on it; the distance these rush over during the year is 60,000,000 miles. If to this is added the distance passed over by passenger carriages and luggage vans, we get to 400,000,000 of miles.

THE following is the latest official list of the Fathers now at Rome. There are at present 48 cardinals, 4 primates, 527 bishops, 10 patriarchs, 137 archbishops, 6 abbots without a diocese, 13 general abbots of monastic orders without the privilege of the mitre, 12 cardinals and general vicars of regular clerical orders, 16 generals and general vicars of mendicant orders;—sum total, 779 Patres Concilii. As to nations, these are divided, according to the *Unità Cattolica*, in this wise:—Austria and Hungary 43, Germany 16, France 81, Spain 40, Naples 26, Piedmont 20, Tuscany 10, Lombardy and Venice 10, Modena 4, Parma 2, States of the Church 62 (which gives 176 to Italy alone), England and Colonies 27, Ireland 29, Portugal 2, Belgium 6, Holland 3, Switzerland 4, Greek Archipelago 4, United States 70, South America 30, Canada 9, several Oriental rites 42; finally, bishops in partibus, mostly mission bishops, 119.

THE profession of "marchand de billets" for the public gallery in the Corps Législatif is now universally known, but the manner in which the twenty-five tickets pass into the hands of these regular dealers is curious and not generally understood. Early every morning, during the session, the dealers assemble in numbers varying from 50 to 500, according to the interest of the debate expected, at the door of the Palais Bourbon. They are there arranged by the huissier in groups, tribunally called "tas," of twenty-five each; those remaining over as not being sufficient to form a group, have to wait till next day to try their fortune. A number of tickets, equal to the number of groups, is then put in a bag, one of them bearing the words "numéro gagnant." A member of each group is then chosen as drawer, and the lottery proceeds till some lucky individual draws the winning number, the twenty-five tickets then becoming the property of the group he represents.

A MEDICAL man has been reviving in the *Figaro* the old question with regard to the excess in the number of deaths among infants born in Paris. It would appear that out of every 300 children born in the French capital 236 are suckled and 64 reared by hand; 25, or nearly 11 per cent, of the former died within the year, and 33, or 51 per cent., of the latter. 181 of the 330 children were suckled by their mothers, and the remaining 55 by wet nurses. Of the first, 15, or 8 per cent., died; of the others, 10, or 18 per cent., being more than double the death rate of those dependent on maternal care. With a view of remedying this state of things, the writer calls attention to the circumstance that quite recently a French schoolmaster, named Correre, has made the discovery that the herb called Galega, or Goat's-beard, if eaten as a salad or made into a syrup, is especially suitable for suckling mothers. The schoolmaster lighted on this discovery by the merest accident, his wife having on one occasion found great advantage from the herb in this respect. Scientific research has since proved that galega contains azotic substances in considerable quantities, as well as all the constituent elements of milk, and that, in addition to providing milk in abundance, it materially improves its quality.

WHATEVER may be the claims of the lady calling herself the Countess of Derwentwater, there can be no doubt that the Derwentwater family were very hardly treated in the last century. In 1788 a bill was brought into the House of Commons for granting to the Earl of Newburgh, "grandson of the late Charles Radcliffe," and the heirs male of his body, a clear rent charge of £2,500 out of the estates forfeited by the Earl of Derwentwater and settled upon Greenwich Hospital. The hardship of Lord Newburgh's case, whose father was an infant at the time that his family were engaged in the rebellion of 1715, had often induced Parliament, from time to time, to grant pensions or sums of money for his relief. In the Act passed for restoring the forfeited estates, that of the Derwentwater family was not included, but an intention was then declared of making a special provision for the case; the only difficulty that occurred was the diminution which the grant would occasion in the hospital fund, and it was proposed by some members that the public should make it good; but this proposition was overruled as also another, to add £200 to the annuity, and the bill passed as originally framed. At the same time no wrong inflicted on the Derwentwaters more than a century ago is sufficient excuse for taking the Admiralty's purse in the present day—it is but a step from the dairy to the dockyard, and we shall hear of their rams being seized next.

SOME very useful information for tea drinkers may be gained by reading the report of the case of John Haygarth, a tea grocer, before Sir Thomas Henry, at Bow-street, on Thursday, with having in his possession a quantity of tea adulterated with other ingredients. These "other ingredients" consisted of bits of wood, straw, and dirt; the sweepings of the tea warehouses. Mr. Richard Bannister, an assistant examiner in the Inland Revenue Department, Somerset House, who, we hope, receives a good salary, for his duties seem to be of a most distressing nature, had tried this mixture, and did not like it—in fact, notwithstanding the most superhuman exertions, he could not make a good cup of tea out of it. Nor can we be surprised at his failure—even on the best tea he has in some moments, as we all know to our cost. Yet the purchasers of this compound of dirt, wood, straw, and dust, must suffer daily from the miserable weakness of a cup which "neither cheers nor inebriates," and, indeed, has not the merit of cheapness, for even the defendant himself admitted that a quarter of a pound of good tea would "go as far" as a pound of that kind of tea dust which he offered to the public at one shilling the pound. We suspect a quarter of a pound of good tea would go even farther, and we certainly could not fare worse than by drinking a pound of the questionable mixture which led to this discussion at Bow-street. The tea dust or tea dirt having been thus proved to be utterly useless and very expensive, the defendant was fined £10, as also the costs. Mr. Copeland, who dealt in a similar article, Sir Thomas Henry expressing an opinion that they had acted partly from ignorance, and consequently not enforcing the full penalties. It is evident from this case that besides, as Professor Tyndall informs us, breathing dust and dirt, we drink large quantities of both, and that the tea we drink is in much the same condition as the air we breathe.

THE *New York Herald* announces that the season has commenced at Washington. A great dinner has been given by the President, in which the arrangements were of a novel character—the intention being to eclipse the dinners given at the White House under other Administrations; and certainly, by the account given by the *Herald*, there must have been a novelty in some of the arrangements. Each gentleman, we are told, after "disrobing," received a card on which was his own name and that of the lady designated as his partner during the evening, together with the number of the table in the State dining-room and the numbers of the seats they were to occupy. Secretary Fish's receptions are, according to the *Herald*, the most select, next to the President's; but they are not so pleasant as those of Secretary Boutwell or Belaine, and for this reason: the Secretary's receptions are by "cards," whereas every body goes to the Speaker's who can "get up a respectable appearance." The result is most gratifying. "You see dignitaries of State, with their silks, satins, and diamonds, rubbing against 1,200-dollar clerks, and it may be messengers in the departments." There is "less formality and more unbending intercourse among the visitors than at the residence of Secretary Fish." It is impossible to guess why the *Herald* does its best to put poor Secretary Fish out of conceit with his own entertainments, which seem to be very decently and hospitably conducted; but it goes on to say that "somehow a Secretary of State never can get out of the atmosphere of statecraft and diplomacy," whereas "the Speaker of the House is nearer the great popular heart, and everybody feels as good as everybody else in his parlour." A foreign lord may be stared at as a curiosity, but he finds nobody disposed to get on his knees before him." This shows how much good a foreign lord may derive from a visit to Washington during the season. The critical examination he undergoes at Speaker Blaine's house must give him a most salutary lesson after the adulation of which he is stated to be the object at Secretary Fish's, and we hope the Speaker's guests will continue to push him about as much as possible without injuring him, for the sake of those to whom he will return at home.

FORTY-SIX appointments to the Army Control Department were gazetted on Friday last. Of these twenty-two are to the Commissariat Department, fourteen from the Store Service, three from the Surveying Department, and two from the Barrack Department. The influence of Sir William Power, the chief of the Commissariat Service, in the Control arrangements is traced in the fact that, in accordance with its numerical importance, the Store Service should have twenty instead of fourteen of these appointments, while the Commissariat should only have had twenty-one instead of twenty-seven. These forty-six gentlemen may be congratulated upon their good luck. Their former pay and allowances amounted, roughly, to about £25,000 a year. In their new appointments an increase to about £34,600 will take place—being £6,000 a year, or nearly one-fourth, more. The prospects of their old age are not less bright. Under former rules their retiring allowances would have been about £15,500 a year. Now they have a title under a Queen's warrant to about £19,600—being £4,100 a year, or upwards of one-fourth, more. The sacredness of military rank is as deeply rooted in the military mind as caste is in the nature of the Hindoo; and there is no subject on which the departmental officer is so sensitive as that of his "relative" military rank. Upon this point, also, all cause for discontent on the part of the gentlemen of the control service is removed. Hitherto their relative ranks have been as follow:—One as major-general, 13 as colonel, 5 as lieutenant-colonel, and three as major. In future they will rank—three as major-general, 13 as colonel, and 30 as lieutenant-colonel, and their increased ranks govern, and will therefore increase, their allowances. Of course we know that we shall soon be told that reductions in other quarters will not alone admit of this really handsome treatment of an untried department, but here was a margin existing, and we have been accustomed for so many years to be delighted with beautiful transparencies of this kind that few know how to frame an objection to them. But a reduction should never be believed in unless it is an absolute reduction. If it be, as those in office know how to arrange, accompanied by increase of emoluments to the individuals who remain, we may be certain that, when time and circumstances, as they are sure eventually to do, call for an increase of numbers, the increase will be made at the higher rates introduced at the time of reduction, and the last state of the public purse will be worse than the first.

A NEW BRUNSWICK BEAR STORY.

A HUGE bear story is related by a correspondent of the Miramichi *Union*:—"Isidor Arcineau, a fine lad of 18 or 20, son of a farmer and fisherman of this settlement (occupying a portion of the old Cunard track so-called), was sent three or four weeks ago into his father's back pasture on horseback, in search of a missing cow, which, it was feared, had met with some accident. He had proceeded a mile or so by an old lumber road, when his horse came to a sudden standstill, and pricked up his ears. On looking around, Isidor perceived two young cubs lying asleep in a comfortable-looking den under an old log, three or four yards from the track. He instantly dismounted, and, seizing the two animals, killed them with his jackknife, tied their hind legs together, slung them over his saddle, and mounted. He had scarcely got on before Madame Bruin, the dam, made her appearance on the top of a bank close to the road, and seeing the situation of her offspring, fairly jumped on behind Isidor (to the great terror of the old horse), placing her paws one on each of Isidor's shoulders and growling most piteously. Isidor, with extraordinary presence of mind, seized hold of the paws, and being a stout, able young fellow (clad in a strong homespun coat of his mother's manufacture, all wool), held the bear fast, drawing her tightly to his back. The bear, singularly enough, did not scratch or strike with her hind feet, startled, perhaps by novelty of situation, or afraid of hurting the cubs, never suspecting that they had already been made to pay the debt of nature to. The old horse, being thus left to himself, turned toward home as quickly as possible, and proceeding at a rate of speed which, perhaps, he had never attempted before, soon reached his owner's barn, and, the doors being open, rushed in laden with Isidor, Lady Bruin, and the two dead cubs, Isidor still holding on and roaring lustily in French and English for help. A noose was soon procured, thrown over the head of Lady Bruin, and she was hauled off most unceremoniously and despatched. Her carcass weighed above 258lb. The cubs were not large, being about the size of ordinary rabbits. The three skins were soon carried before Mr. Rufus Cole, the resident magistrate, the noses cut off and destroyed, and the affidavit and certificate duly prepared, sworn to and delivered, entitling Isidor to a bounty of £9."

HORRIBLE MURDER IN PARIS.

A FEARFUL tragedy occurred at Paris on Friday, Jan. 28th, in the Rue Faubourg St. Honoré. The details of the horrible event, as described in the Paris papers, explain that the victim was a Madame Lombard, aged 48, the wife of a retired Consul, and that the murderer was a man-servant, François Lathoubert, a Belgian, 25 years of age. This man had been, in the afternoon of Friday, taxed by his mistress with being tipsy and with stealing her wine. The accusation appears to have greatly excited him. He made use of violent language to the cook, whom he upbraided with having informed against him, and he declared he would have an explanation with his mistress. Madame Lombard had, in the meantime, retired to the room where her husband, 85 years of age, paralyzed and childish, was confined to his bed. Suddenly, Lathoubert, who had armed himself with a large knife which he had fetched from the kitchen, entered the room, and, rushing directly upon her, plunged the knife into her throat. The blow was so violent, and given with such force that the head of the unfortunate lady was almost separated from the body. The victim endeavoured to walk a few steps, but fell on the threshold of the *salon*, where she lay in a pool of blood. A few moments afterwards she expired. This horrible scene happened under the eyes of the helpless husband. Lathoubert, finding his mistress dead, rushed to the kitchen. There he attacked the cook, Felicie, a young woman, and inflicted several wounds upon her. She struggled violently, and her shrieks attracted a neighbouring servant, Marie Tardieu, to the adjoining Fitzjames, who occupied apartments on the floor above. Upon her entrance Lathoubert quitted Felicie and commenced a furious onslaught upon the new comer, but she being strong and vigorous kept him at bay, not, however, without receiving several wounds. The cries of the women soon brought other assistance, and after some difficulty the assassin was secured. Until then no one was cognizant of the tragedy which had occurred in the bedroom; but on the arrival of the Commissary of Police the dead body of Madame Lombard, with the head nearly severed, was found lying on the threshold of the *salon*. Her poor imbecile husband, who had seen his wife attacked without power to help her, was gazing with speechless fright upon the ghastly sight, but proved utterly unable to give an account of the horrible struggle to which he had been a witness. Lathoubert, when arrested, became calm and reasonable. His hands had been severely bitten by his victims. His own account of the affair, which he gave with great coolness, was, "I went into the kitchen and got a large carving-knife. Having lit the lamp, I proceeded to the drawing-room, where I found Madame Lombard working at some tapestry. 'Are you satisfied with me?' asked I. 'Do you think I have been drinking your wine?' My mistress replied gently, 'Come, come, Fran Cois, what are you talking about? Go and lie down a little—that's all you want.' I then rushed on her, and after a desperate fight succeeded in cutting her throat." When asked the motive of his crime the murderer replied—"My mistress said I had stolen a bottle of wine and that I was drunk. I couldn't let such a thing be said about me, and therefore I cut her throat. As for the cook, she lenged with my mistress to say I was a thief, and also deserved death." Hopes are entertained that the wounded women may recover, although their injuries are terrible. The unfortunate gentleman, M. Lombard, already trembling on the verge of the grave, has been so much affected by the fearful scene that his death is hourly expected. The perpetrator of these horrors is said to have been subject to occasional attacks of insanity, and to have been confined in an asylum in Belgium.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

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and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, Dobbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy, remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public, speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c. arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:—
Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treasher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.
And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are—

	Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11 9/32d. do.
,, 3 do.	1s. 11 9/16d. do.
,, 4 do.	1s. 11 7/16d. do.
,, demand	1s. 11 23/32d. do.
On Scotland do.	1s. 11 23/32d. do.
On Ireland do.	1s. 11 23/32d. do.
On Paris do.	1s. 12 1/4d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11 1/4d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Rloonees and other orders for realisation, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rates of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 10th January 1870.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
(Incorporated by Napoleon I. Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
AGENCIES.
Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.—{ The Munster Bank, Limited. / The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be enforced "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—
Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 15/16 per Rupee.

2	do.	1/11 11/16 ,,
3	do.	1/11 9/16 ,,
4	do.	1/11 1/2 ,,
1	do.	1/11 7/16 ,,
On demand		1/11 3/8 ,,
On Scotland		1/11 3/8 ,,

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ..... 1/11 3/8 ,,

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 2,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do.
Do.	12	do.
Do.	24	do.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Bloondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRIS, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1870.

FOR SALE.

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN UTEB WELLS. For Sale by
17th November, 1869. REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE, four valuable COFFEE ESTATES and SPICE GARDENS in the Travancore Territory. For particulars apply to Messrs. FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.
Bombay, 22nd February 1870.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, imported direct per Steamer
APIS—
TRIESTE and HUNGARIAN FLOUR,
VIENNA BEER, in wood and in bottles.
MARASCHINO, real Zara.
30, Medow Street. A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

FOR SALE, at T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON'S, Hummum Street,
A very great choice of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, by the best makers.
Repairs in Watches, Clocks and Jewellery undertaken and carefully made.
T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

FOR SALE, PAINTS and OILS from the Manufactory of Messrs. JOHN MATHEWS & Co.,
HATTON GARDEN WORKS
PAINTS,—White, Green, Black and Chocolate.
Zinc Metallic White.
White Zinc.
White Lead.
Red Lead.
Yellow and Iron.
OILS.—Boiled and Raw Linseed.
Apply to the Agents in Bombay,
14, Meadow Street. OWEN & OKELL.

FOR SALE, at FRAMJEE NOWROJEE'S, Oldest Depôt of Indian Condiments.

Guava Jelly, 2 lbs. Pot		Mango Chutney.	
Mango do 2 do		Bengal do	
Rosella do 2 do		Lucknow do	
Mango Marmalade do		Madras do	
Mango Fruit		Cashmere do	
Pipe Mango		Curry Powder	
Pineapple for Dessert		Madras Powder	
Mango Pickle		Curry Paste	
Lime Pickle		Mulligatawny Paste	
Cashmere Pickle		Tapp Sauce	
		Nepaul Pepper, &c., &c.	

Orders for India and England will be duly attended to. The above articles can be supplied in bulk to Merchants who require them for export.

Bombay, No. 9, Forbes Street.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

Arrack Punch, "Arn't you satisfied with me?" asked I, 'Do you think I have been drinking your wine?' My mistress replied gently, 'Come, come, Fran Cois, what are you talking about? Go and lie down a little—that's all you want.' I then rushed on her, and after a desperate fight succeeded in cutting her throat." When asked the motive of his crime the murderer replied—"My mistress said I had stolen a bottle of wine and that I was drunk. I couldn't let such a thing be said about me, and therefore I cut her throat. As for the cook, she lenged with my mistress to say I was a thief, and also deserved death." Hopes are entertained that the wounded women may recover, although their injuries are terrible. The unfortunate gentleman, M. Lombard, already trembling on the verge of the grave, has been so much affected by the fearful scene that his death is hourly expected. The perpetrator of these horrors is said to have been subject to occasional attacks of insanity, and to have been confined in an asylum in Belgium.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN THE YEAR 1842,
IN LONDON AND BORDEAUX 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of M